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VOL. XVI NO. 49.

PITHY AND POINTED

CRITICISMS OF CAPITALISM FROM THE PREMISES OF SOCIALISM.

The Deplorable Poverty of Rockefeller—Another Periodic "Puncture"—The Perfidy of the Orientals—Los Angeles "Times"—Physical Assassination Substitute—Russian Revolutionary Wisdom And America—Other Items of Interest.

Poor John D. Rockefeller. He is on the way to the poor-house. It is all a—ll those reports concerning his being worth \$1,000,000,000 and that his income exceeds \$100,000,000 a year. The poor fellow confesses to his being worth only \$300,000,000 and to an income of only \$20,000,000 a year. While the ——— lies about Rockefeller may thus be nailed, the nails wander from the right ears. The question is, how did John come to that \$300,000,000 pittance?

The "Times" is satisfied that Mallock has "punctured" the windbag of Socialism. Socialism shares the fate of the Socialist Labor Party. Its foes periodically declare it killed, or punctured beyond repair, only repeatedly to have to repeat the declaration, as a new occurrence, with a credulous simplicity that is just charming.

With the passage of the Immigration bill the Japanese Question has assumed a more serious aspect. The trick did not escape Japan, and she has said so. The pious advisers of the President, of whom he is himself the chief fustianer, may now have an opportunity to dilate upon the "perfidy of the Orientals." Is there any perfidy greater than not to allow oneself to be humbugged?

The Los Angeles, Cal., "Daily Times" declares in indignant notes that "the undisputed domination of Goldfield and other mining towns by the Western Federation of Thieves and Assassins is shameful to the State of Nevada." Which translated in the vernacular means that the Mine Owners' Association hires of Pinkertons to commit crimes and then palm them off on the Western Federation of Miners are not meeting with success and have found it necessary to subsidize the "Daily Times" to help them to assassinate the characters of the men whom they are failing to assassinate bodily.

A glossary should accompany every public statement made nowadays by public men. For instance, Gov. Hughes declares "the guilty must be brought to justice" in the matter of the late New York Central wreck. "The guilty" should be accompanied with this glossary: "That is to say, not the directors, who, through a system of cheese-paring, looking to higher dividends, fail to employ the necessary number of men, and work those whom they employ inhumanly long hours, but the employees who are so guilty as not to be superhuman."

To the Russian peasant revolutionist Aladin, now in the United States, the motto is attributed "Whose the sweat his the land." One locomotive engineer after another, one towerman, one flagman after another throughout the length and breadth of the land is being punished for some railroad accident. Granted it was humanly possible for them to have prevented the accidents, one thing is certain that the stockholders at home could have no hand in the matter, one may or another. Aladin's motto applies here: "Whose the responsibility, his the property."

The February Edinburgh "Socialist" organ of the British Socialist Labor Party has this flashlight paragraph: "Will Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman join the 'labouring' party?" "C. B., speaking at Inverness January 1906, said: 'The labour members of whom Parliament has had experience are among the best members we have. . . I welcome this large increase of labour representatives.' " "J. Keir Hardie, writing in Labour Leader, January 4th, 1907: 'I must say that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has earned and fully deserves all the praise that is being heaped upon him. He seems to be mellowing with age, and

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to be really desirous of effecting some useful social legislation.

"Characteristic of the friendliness between labour and capital, isn't it?"

SKOWHEGAN STRIKE.

"Government by pogrom" is the latest style of class government. The invention is Russian, but the idea is capitalist. "Pogrom" is the Russian for "disorder." The scheme is to promote disorder—bomb explosions, riots, etc., and take that as a pretext for summarily setting aside the Duma; and restoring absolutism. As a complete scheme of government the application of the "pogrom" system is new. As an aid to government it is old. "Pogrom" was the method adopted by the German cabinet officer, Puttkamer, when he furnished funds for anarchist bombs and publications; "pogrom" was the method adopted by American capitalists, when they sent MacParland into the coal mines of Pennsylvania. "Pogrom" is the method adopted by the mine owners of Colorado. "Pogrom" is the staff of capitalist rule.

Warren Mills Still Tied Up—Golden's Scab-Herding Offer Recoils on His Own Head—Company's Latest Move Shows Its Desperation.

Skowhegan, Me., February 19.—The Marston Worsted Mill strike is still on but the strikers are confident of winning. The scabby endorsement of Messrs. Golden and Hibbert is not doing Mr. Blunt any good—neither his labor fakir lackeys. A local union of Golden's U. T. W. of A. in Leominster, Mass., only yesterday sent us \$25.00 and its secretary states that as individuals and as an organization the workers of Leominster are with us. Some of them have worked here and they know we are striking with good cause. From Indian Orchard in like manner we have received some \$40. To the personal letters that Golden sent to some of his members here, he has received pretty strong replies.

Blunt is using the tactics of desperation and seeking to have our members blacklisted in other towns where many of them have gone to seek work while the strike lasts. They won't hire them here in town at the woolen mill or the spinning mill and I understand the Maine Central Railroad has been asked to discharge one of our men who is working as a section hand. Seeing that funds have so far come in well enough to enable us to pay fares and see that all in need were supplied with food and fuel, the latest game is to get the owners of the cottages in which some of our family men live, to push for the month's rent which most of them owe. Naturally, the company officials imagine that to save those who might have to be saved from eviction would break the relief committee because \$100 or so used in that direction would mean so much less for necessities. This is their forlorn hope. I give the company two weeks to give in or go bankrupt if we meet them as we should on this tack.

We need all the funds we can get to hold the fort for a victory. We ask again all our comrades and fellow-workers who read this to make renewed efforts to send us more ammunition as quickly as possible. Strict account is kept of every cent received and an audited financial statement will be published after the strike is over—and won, as it must be. Send all funds you can possibly gather at once to:

Sam J. French Organizer, I. W. W. Skowhegan House, Skowhegan, Me.

MOYER-HAYWOOD TRIAL AND THE PEOPLE.

As already announced, the Daily People will publish telegraphic reports of the Moyer-Haywood trial by Wade R. Parks. Parks is favorably known to our readers through his reports of the addresses of Vincent St. John, on the Second I. W. W. Convention, delivered at Butte, Montana. The reports of the trial will not be stenographic, but will contain the important and leading features, as viewed from a working class standpoint. They will be re-published in the Weekly People. The trial, according to latest despatches, has been set for March 5; and, provided another postponement does not occur, the telegraphic reports will begin to appear in the Daily People of March 6, and the Weekly People of March 7.

In addition to the telegraphic reports, the Daily and Weekly People will publish concurrent matter, such as correspondence, editorials, reports of meetings, etc., bearing on the trial, presenting, on the whole, a comprehensive review of the historic episode.

Our readers, friends and sympathizers of the accused men and the working class, are urged to push the sale and subscriptions of both the Daily and Weekly People.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

On the second and third pages of this issue will be found the photographic reproductions of certain documents that all should read carefully, scan carefully, consider carefully, and, putting two and two together, consider some more.

The revelation concerning Sherman's recommendation to his "special police" to give Trautmann "a damned good licking" is not without its significance, under all circumstances. The plea, upon which Sherman secured special police service, was that he feared a personal assault in his office, it was not to enable him to commit a breach of the peace upon a peaceful man, and to commit it through the arm of an officer. That revelation merely depicts Sherman as a cowardly criminal, too cowardly to satisfy his own personal animosities himself, and himself take the consequences. None who watched Sherman at the convention, or since, in so far as his acts have come to light, would wonder at that—if that were all.

The further revelation that Sherman egged on his special police to commit murder, and that the victim marked was St. John constitutes a second link in a chain of evidence that thereby begins to point in certain directions, not previously surmised. St. John, it was known, would go to the old headquarters. The suggestion that, whatever the special police might do, would be done "in the use of his special prerogative" and "in self-defense," was in itself, quite pointed. It meant "shoot to kill." The point of the suggestion was sharpened by the articles that Sherman had inspired in advance to the Chicago "Record-Herald" and the pure and simple political Chicago "Socialist" to the effect that he expected an assault to be committed upon his headquarters by certain reputed "gunmen" of

the West. Is it altogether unlikely, that the point was furthermore sharpened by the circumstance that, abreast of Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer, St. John is feared by the Mine Owners' Association; was arrested at the same time as those other three men; was also accused of murder; but that part of the conspiracy quickly fell through and St. John had just been set free? Has this sequence of events, directly preceding Sherman's suggestion to his police lieutenant that he "shoot to kill," and that the act would be "in self-defense" and in the "use of his special prerogative"—have the two things nothing in common? Are they mere coincidences?

Furthermore, is the theory of "mere coincidence," or the theory of "link in a continuous chain" at all illuminated by the further revelation that Sherman's special policeman was a Pinkerton of old standing; that he was a veteran in the service of the Capitalist Class at strike breaking; that he was known, well known, personally known in Chicago for his record as a brutal agent of Capitalist brutality; finally, that between such a character and Sherman there were such intimate relations that Sherman gladly gave him a certificate of character and treated him as "George"?—Which of the two theories does these revelations illumine? Do they illumine the theory of "mere coincidence," or do they illumine the theory of "links in a continuous chain," a chain previously suggested by Flettie's allegations?

What all does all this mean? As to Sherman himself, he is a corpse washed down the stream of the Movement. Deposed, convicted, utterly discredited, without support from any tangible portion of the Working Class, the revelations on the second and third pages of this issue are merely cumulative as to him; in so far, they are superfluous.

A man can not be dead and dead. The documents are also, at best, only of incidental importance towards estimating the Mahoneys and McMullens, Sherman's understrappers, and the rest of his "Kitchen Cabinet." Sufficient facts have sufficiently exposed the whole bunch.

What, then, does all this mean? Does all this mean that the I. W. W. is dreaded of the Capitalist Class, and that the Capitalist Class will leave untried no act of chicanery, however base or criminal, to stamp out the danger it is threatened with—and its buffers, the Mitchell-Gompers combination of Civic Federation decoy ducks? In that respect also the documents are merely cumulative, and hence superfluous.

What, then, does all this mean? What all this means to the Working Class is something without which all sense of class solidarity will be useless; all organization, however structurally perfect, worthless. To the Working Class the documents on pages two and three are a warning, loud, incisive and persuasive, that the times that are upon them lay upon their mental powers a strain which they must prove equal to or the rising tide of emancipation will roll back again, leaving the lifeless bodies of their most devoted apostles strewn the dry sands of the beach of Time.

To the Working Class the documents warn to keep their heads cool, their eyes peeled. To guard against hasty suspicion; but to be relentless when facts confirm suspicion. The documents warn the Working Class to demand the fullest publicity of their acts and of the acts of their officers. The documents caution against criticism that is untimely; they urge a careful gathering of facts, the rough digestion thereof, and independent—not angry—thought, and, that arrived at, determined, collected action.

he replied that if the I. W. W. was represented by the Cox, De Leon, Veal, Trautmann crazy faction, he would have nothing to do with it. He then read a lengthy letter from C. O. Sherman, in which among other things, C. O. Sherman stated that the Cox, De Leon, Veal, Trautmann crazy faction got in at the last convention, but at the second convention they got rid of them. He spoke of expelling Trautmann, of the injunction, etc., and that the court had dissolved the injunction and he, Sherman, was the President of the I. W. W., doing business at the old stand, 148 W. Madison street, stating that he would not pursue the tactics that the crazy faction were, i. e., grant charters to the coal miners belonging to the U. M. W. of A., but that it seemed that some plan ought to be made upon which the I. W. W. of A. and the W. F. of M. could come together into the mining department of the I. W. W. Walker stated that he was helping to arrange a meeting for Sherman in Danville.

What do you think of this alignment? Put it together, first the Western Federation of Miners' convention refuses to accept locals from the United Mine Workers of America, in its convention May and June, 1906. Second, the star chamber meeting of the Executive Board of the U. M. W. of A. of Illinois, in the Keiserhoff Hotel, during the I. W. W. convention, inviting the delegates from the W. F. of M. Two of those delegates, however, Ryan and St. John, left that meeting disgusted; third, J. M. O'Neill here on the grounds and the confession to the writer that a plan was on foot to amalgamate the two organizations; and fourth, Sherman's letter to Walker.

Springfield, Ill., February 20.—The time of the United Mine Workers of America convention, this forenoon, was taken up in protesting against the vote of locals being thrown out, because more votes were cast than per capita tax had been paid on the month prior to the election. It was finally settled by a motion to count these votes, and then so change the constitution as to fit the occasion in the future. The unwise delegates applauded this motion.

Here follows the constitutional clauses and parts of the iron-clad agreement with the operators that got them tangled up and put them in the air. From Article XI, Section 4 of constitution:

"The annual election for state and sub-district officers shall be held on the first Tuesday in February each year, on which day there shall be no work. The polls shall open at eight o'clock in the morning and shall not be open longer than eight hours.

"Section 3.—Any member or members of the organization failing to attend the election after being notified that an election of officers is to take place, unless prevented by sickness or some unavoidable circumstances, shall pay a fine of one dollar (\$1)."

From the agreement:

"Any member or members of the U. M. W. of A. guilty of throwing a mine idle or materially reducing the output by failure to continue at work in accordance with the provisions of this agreement shall be fined ten dollars (\$10)."

The clincher from the agreement is as follows:

"This contract is in no case to be set aside because of any rules of the U. M. W. of A. now in force or which may hereafter be adopted; nor is this contract to be set aside by reason of any provision in their national, state or local constitutions.

Then again in Article XIV, Section 2 of constitution:

"Where any part of this constitution shall in any way conflict with either the interstate or state agreements, the agreements shall have precedence in all cases." They voted this morning to change this conflicting constitution, but what's the use, they may as well burn it. The iron-clad agreement is the constitution. Who will say this is not a coal operators' organization?

John M. O'Neill attended the smoker last night given by the Federation of Labor and Business Mens' Association in "honor" of the delegates to the convention of the coal operators' organization. Yet he is out in the interests of men who, by reason of their refusal to be entertained by the capitalist class in this manner, are in prison to-day. Is O'Neill a loyal member of the Western Federation of Miners, and a fit man for editor of their magazine? Will he graduate into the Civic Federation?

Springfield, Ill., February 21.—John M. O'Neill spoke last night to a good sized audience in Arion Hall, where the United Mine Workers of America convention is being held. His talk was received with cheers. No criticism can be made upon what he said; he handled the subject of the outrage against the imprisoned officials of the Western Federation of Miners in a manner that appealed to the convention and the miners of Illinois for financial assistance; and it is a foregone conclusion that the convention will at least duplicate what it did last year; but not one word was said about the support given by the United

(Continued on page 6.)

What the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

PATERSON I. W. W.

HOLDS SUCCESSFUL MOYER-HAYWOOD PROTEST DEMONSTRATION.

More Funds Raised for Skowhegan Strikers—Membership Continues To Increase—Course of Lectures Devised—Organization To Be Pushed In Other New Jersey Points.

Paterson, N. J., February 22.—A meeting of the delegated body of Silkworkers and Local Unions affiliated, was held last night at Helvetia Hall.

All branches and locals were represented. The committee on the Moyer-Haywood protest meeting reported, that the mass meeting held on Sunday, February 17, was a splendid demonstration of the solidarity of the working class in this city. The speakers were Frank Bohn, Redmondo Fazio, A. Chaiken and R. Katz. Chas. Trainer of Local 63, I. W. W., was chairman, Wm. Glanz secretary. Ringing resolutions were adopted by a standing vote of the audience.

A collection on the floor brought \$27.82. The Second Ward Socialist Club donated \$10.00 to the Moyer-Haywood defense fund; the employees of the Union Ribbon Co., \$8.00; Branch 30, Workingmen's Circle, \$2.00. Other organizations also voted monies for this purpose, but the same has not yet been delivered to the secretary. The report of the Moyer-Haywood Committee was received.

Branch I. (Ribbon Weavers) reported having admitted 18 new members at last meeting. The branch suggests to the central body that the organizer should visit delinquent members, collect their dues, and impress upon them the necessity of organization; give out leaflets dealing with the question of Industrial Unionism; and, in this way arouse more interest among those who lag behind. Fifteen dollars were donated to the Skowhegan strikers. The suggestion was approved.

Branch II. (Broadloom Weavers) recommends that all the branches of Silkworkers' Industrial Union 152, should charge a uniform initiation fee. This was laid over to the next meeting.

Branch III. (Italian) admitted three new members; recommends that at mass meetings where speakers of various nationalities are invited, the language branches should have a voice in selecting same. Recommendation was concurred in, with the understanding that such speakers must conform to the spirit of the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Branch IV. (Dyers' Helpers and Finishers) admitted 17 new members; desires to have a representative from the central body at all its meetings to explain the principles of the I. W. W.

Branch V. (Jewish) admitted six new members; will hold a mass meeting for Jewish silk workers.

Local 63 (Blacksmiths' Helpers) voted \$25.00 to Skowhegan strikers; efforts are being made to organize the Locomotive Engine Builders employed by the American Locomotive Company. Recruiting Local reports two new members.

A number of communications were read by the Corresponding Secretary and by the Organizer, from General Secretary Wm. E. Trautmann; from Newark, Plainfield, Elizabeth and Bayonne, relative to work of organization. The Organizer was instructed to visit these towns and attend to the work to be done, but that his expenses on such occasions should be borne by the organizations in the respective localities, or by general headquarters.

A good deal of other routine matter was disposed of. The most important were: A motion that lectures on Industrial Unionism be held in all parts of the city, the workers in general to be invited to such lectures, so that the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World be better understood by those in the organization, and also reach workers of other trades and industry, and thus make the educational feature of the union a living principle. It was also decided to issue subscription lists through the shops and mills in support of the Skowhegan strikers.

The meeting adjourned at midnight.

DE LEON IN ST. LOUIS.

Daniel De Leon will lecture on the "Labor Question" at two mass meetings held by the Socialist Labor Party, one on Wednesday, March 6th, at 8 p. m., at Military Hall, 12th and North Market streets; the other on Thursday, March 7th, at 8 p. m., at Dewey Hall, 2301 South Broadway.

Every reader of the Weekly People and sympathizer of the Socialist Labor Party should attend these meetings and bring his friends. Admission is free.

DE LEON TOUR

AROUSES PURE AND SIMPLE FEAR IN ST. LOUIS.

Plan to Keep Trades Unionists Away—Gompers' May Also Deliver Counter Lectures—The Injection of Socialism Into the Local Labor Movement Not Desired.

St. Louis, Mo., February 22.—The Post-Dispatch publishes an article which should prove an inspiration to every intelligent workman in this city, and in every city where Daniel De Leon, the Editor of The Daily and Weekly People, is to lecture. It is as follows:

"SOCIALIST FOE OF GOMPERS COMING"

"Daniel De Leon, New York Agitator—Editor, to Deliver Addresses Here.

"Unions Ready for Him

"Federation Leader May Forestall Eastern's Attacks by Prior St. Louis Visit.

"Daniel De Leon, the New York Socialist, implacable foe of the American Federation of Labor as an organization and of Samuel Gompers, its president, in particular, is slated to deliver two addresses to the working people of St. Louis during the month of March.

"The officials of the 'pure and simple' trade union movement are passing the word around that it will be proper for them to make themselves conspicuous at the meetings by their absence.

"This work is being done quietly, but it is said effectively, and the old line, union men predict that De Leon will have few to talk to except avowed Socialists, and they add that it will be impossible for him to do them any particular harm.

"The meetings have been arranged by the Socialist Labor Party of St. Louis. The first meeting will be held Wednesday evening, March 6, in Military Hall, Twelfth and North Market streets, and the second on Thursday evening, March 7, in Dewey Hall, 2301 South Broadway. De Leon's subject is to be, 'The Labor Question,' and as a special inducement to St. Louisians to turn out and hear him, admission will be free. In explanation of the free admission, a member of the party told a Post-Dispatch reporter that this was to be 'a campaign of education,' and that De Leon was to be brought to St. Louis because he is one of those members of the party who do not mince words or attempt to carry water on both shoulders.

"In New York De Leon edits a daily and weekly paper called The People, and its columns at all times bristle with stinging arraignment of the American

Federation of Labor and its chief official. He also pays his daily respects to that wing of the Socialist movement—and it is a formidable one—that is opposed to his methods, on the ground that they retard the Socialists' movement.

"Opponents Plan Cold Reception.

"There are adherents of both factions in St. Louis and the anti-De Leon men say that the atmosphere surrounding his reception will be at the freezing point.

"The attempt to inject Socialism into the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council of St. Louis has caused many heated debates and the officers say they do not propose that De Leon shall come into the city and accomplish that which his St. Louis followers have failed to do. They expect that the New Yorker will use most of the time he is on the platform in denouncing the trade union movement, but they say that his applause will come only from those who already hold his opinions.

"Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is now in Indianapolis, and it may be that he will come to St. Louis in advance of De Leon, in which event the local trade unionists will endeavor to have him deliver one or more lectures on the same subject as that chosen by the Socialist advocate."

These tactics will only serve to put more energy into all intelligent workingmen. They will go after the trade unionists, and take care that the pure and simple boycott is rendered ineffectual, by advertising the meeting, and making the intent of the boycott evident.

MICHIGAN S. L. P.

Nominates State Ticket—Cheering News From Various Sections.

Detroit, Mich., February 22.—The Socialist Labor Party of Michigan held a mass convention, Saturday, February 16, to nominate candidates for April election. H. Richter was chairman; Geo. Hasseler, secretary. The national platform was reaffirmed; and the following ticket nominated:

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT

Geo. Hasseler, Detroit

Wm. Ed. Clermont, Traverse City

REGENTS OF UNIVERSITY

Archie McGinnis, Lansing

John A. Singram, Saginaw

The State Committee was instructed to fill vacancies and take necessary steps to file ticket.

The secretary, in a short address, reviewed the situation throughout the State. All reports indicate a turning of the tide towards the Socialist Labor Party. The uniting of all real Socialists is developing rapidly; and many of the sections of the State show an awakening to a consciousness of their interests as wage workers.

With cheers, the convention adjourned.

WORKERS: Will You Stand for More Bloodshed?

(ISSUED BY THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD).

On October 3rd, 1906, the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, after stormy encounters between the elements who discarded the idea of compromise with graft and corruption and those who did not, concluded its successful labors. The office of General President was abolished, and a new Executive Board elected.

On October 4th, 1906, members of that executive board proceeded to headquarters of the organization, then located at 148 W. Madison Street, among them being Vincent St. John, one of the men of the Western Federation of Miners, who had been marked by the Mine Owners Association of the West for his loyalty to the working class in all actions of his life. They found the office barricaded by rough-looking characters, and upon proceeding to enter the office in performance of their duties they were brutally attacked. Although over 50 delegates were around, able to force the entrance, yet all surmised that a trap had been prepared by the detectives and those who had engaged them, so to precipitate a riot. The men attacked spoiled the chances of the conspirators by withdrawing immediately from the premises and allaying the rage of those who had witnessed the outrage. The assumption that those men who had engaged the detectives had hoped to see a riot stirred up was substantiated by the Captain of Police in Desplains Station, Chicago, who said to Heslewood, one of the parties assailed, and W. E. Trautmann, that he had received information from 148 W. Madison Street on October 3rd that a riot and shooting would take place in the morning of October 4th and that he should have a patrol wagon ready then. As a matter of fact that police patrol wagon ordered by Chas. O. Sherman, was standing at 148 W. Madison Street, at the time when Vincent St. John and others entered the building, unaware of the trap laid for them by the hirelings of the capitalist class.

The parties who had engaged the Special Detectives calculated that Vincent St. John, Fred Heslewood, Albert Ryan, and others, entering the premises would offer resistance and then the detectives, sworn in as special guards, would have had the pretext of shooting and killing, if necessary, those who had been marked. In fact, these were the instructions and a certain Frank McCabe was to give the orders—and he did so—whom to assail.

So absolutely sure of the successful carriage of their plot were these criminals, better defined in the following lines, that articles in certain newspapers were prepared for publication, and also published, giving a horrifying description of occurrences as these rascals thought would surely take place, and the reference to reputed "gunmen" of the West made in the Chicago Socialist, The American and Record-Herald and other papers furnishes food for a correct imagination what the nefarious plans were.

One will see the diabolic plot more clearly when taking into consideration the fact that the Mine Owners' Association of the West would gladly pay rewards to whoever would help to rid them

(Continued on

of those whom they had persecuted for years, brought into the courts under all kinds of charges, and failed at every instance to get a conviction.

Banking on the support mentioned the parties who engaged the detectives knew that money in abundance would have been at their disposal, as it really was, to secure an acquittal by law of any one who by sheer "accident" acting in "self defense" would have blown out the brains of the "noted Gunmen" of the West, notably Vincent St. John.

Additional light is thrown on the whole affair, beneficial though it will be for the working class movement of America, when the fact is considered that the Mine Owners' Association of the West, despite all efforts and the expense of money were unable to prove one crime against those whom they have for many years denounced as murderers and whom they tried to get out of their way because they were the most active in organizing the workers of the West on correct lines of Industrial Unionism.

Enormous sums did they expend, all in vain.

Vincent St. John was one of the men, who was also arrested in Idaho, on the same charges as Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were kidnapped for, but the network woven by Detective McFarland was not strong enough to strangle him by means of "law." He was deported to Telluride, Colo., and held for trial under the charge of murder. And just one week prior to the occurrences the Mine Owners again saw their hopes shattered as St. John was acquitted again.

The desire of the Mine Owners to get rid of those whom they had marked for slaughter, but had failed in the past, and the preparation for an anticipated riot and subsequent bloodshed, looked for by the master class on October 4th, 1906, furnishes the connecting link and the proof is established by documents herein published.

When a certain C. E. Mahoney, who was a partner of those who engaged the detectives parted for Denver he reminded the detectives that a reward was in store for them if they would hold the fort and carry out their instructions,—another connecting link.

Under the light of these explanations should this leaflet be analyzed. The capitalist class and their hirelings were ready for another bloodshed and they expected a slaughter of men who had proven true to their class. But those marked were trained in the school of Industrial Unionism, they realized that it is not the time to fight when the masters in their encroachments are well prepared, and they would therefore not give, as so often it was done before, to those serving the master class, the pretext and the shield to justify the bloodshed in the eyes of those who still today are blind and misled.

The workers will organize right in the Industrial Workers of the World, and will be able to see the truth, the light, and distinguish their enemies from those who, although their names are not printed in glaring colors, are preparing the forces for the emancipation of the working class.

Page Three.)

AS TO POLITICS

By G. F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn.
In your answer to Arturo Giovannitti you say "Accordingly, the civilized revolutionary organization proclaims the Right, demands it, argues for it, and willingly submits to the civilized method of polling the votes. And it organizes itself with the requisite physical force in case its defeated adversary should resort to the barbarous way of enforcing his will."

Now my question is: How is the organization to know when its adversary is defeated? Is there any probability that the political machine that counts the votes will become good or terror-stricken, and honestly count the votes, and thereby proclaiming the defeat of the idle class by the working class?

Yours for success,
Geo. F. Spettel.

[A political movement knows from a thousand and one sources whether its numerical forces are strong or weak. In this city, for instance, Hearst was elected Mayor two years ago. Everybody knows that. The reason he is not in the City Hall to-day is that he was not equipped with the physical force to enforce his victory. The counting out of Hearst deceived nobody.]

The above answer is on the supposition that the political movement of Labor would triumph, and the Capitalist Class then attempt the trick played on Hearst. The chances are against such a contingency. The chances are as stated several weeks ago in the answer to Hoffman. Some capitalist outrage on the economic field will precipitate war. In that case the issue will depend upon the degree of integrally industrial organization that the proletariat may find itself in.

If they should find themselves in so weak a degree of integrally industrial organization as they now are in, or in a stronger one, yet not possessed of the

minimum of strength needed for resistance, cohesion and attraction, then the armed force of the capitalist class will mop the earth with them. Then there will be born an "Underground America," as there has long been an "Underground Russia." The handful of revolutionists will be forced into surreptitious propaganda, and the Revolution will have to raise itself above ground by its own bootstraps.

If, however, the proletariat should, at such a time, find themselves organized to such a degree of integral industrialism (and the more strongly the better) that sufficient resistance could be offered to the capitalist, and sufficient attraction could be exercised upon the rest and not yet organized workers,—then the proletariat would mop the earth with the capitalist class. It would be able to do so because its industrial form of organization would not only furnish it the required physical force, but would also enable it forthwith to conduct production. But—

But that possibility, or eventuality, is out of all question if the industrial organization were to start upon the theory that there is ACTUAL WAR NOW. If it did, it would be throttled in short order. Only by recognizing the civilized method of peaceful trial of strength, implied in political action, will the proletariat be able to recruit the physical force (industrially organized workers) with the aid of which, under the first supposition, it will be in position to enforce its political triumph; or with the aid of which it may be able, under the second supposition, to meet successfully capitalist brutality.

Thus, in either case, political action is as necessary as industrial organization is indispensable.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

By O. Eherich, Oakland, Cal.
(January 31, 1907.)

Since the controversy as to politics has tapered down to this point, I feel

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.
CITY OF CHICAGO.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL POLICE.

Chicago, *Oct 20 1906*

I hereby appoint *George W. Wahl* *288 Burlington St.*
Chas. O. Sherman
Special Police upon the recommendation of *Chas. O. Sherman*
to serve as such special police officer as premises known as *Empire House*
148 W. Madison St.

The Revised Code of Chicago, relating to above appointment, states as follows: Page 312, Section 1491.

SPECIAL POLICE FOR SPECIAL DUTY

"We the Council of Supervisors shall have power, on the application of any person or persons showing the necessity therefor, to appoint and remove as many additional members of special police as to serve duty at any place within the city, at the charge and expense of the person or persons by whom the application is made, and shall keep a correct list of all persons so appointed. He shall issue a special certificate of appointment to each of said special police and shall upon receiving a deposit sufficient to cover the cost thereof, provide them with suitable badge and uniform. He shall be sworn by them while on duty, and be returned to said Council upon the termination of their appointment."

are hereby informed that you will be required to report in person to the Superintendent of Police at least once every three months. Failure to report as above named sufficient cause for cancellation of appointment.

When uniform hats or caps are worn the word SPECIAL must be used in the wreath. Under no circumstances will numbers be permitted on either hats or caps.

I hereby make the above appointment to take effect this day.

John D. Callahan
General Superintendent of Police

County of Cook } ss.

George W. Wahl, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that, I was employed by the Mooney and Boland Detective Agency October 4th, 1906, to guard the headquarters of the I. W. W. at 148 W. Madison Street, Chicago, and remained in the employ of the Mooney and Boland Detective Agency, until October 13th, 1906. Then I made a contract or agreement with C. O. Sherman, General President of the said I. W. W., to further guard the said premises, the said agreement or contract with the said C. O. Sherman and myself, was as follows: Said C. O. Sherman said to me, George, the Mooney and Boland Agency are holding me up. I would like to have you take charge of this matter, starting tonight, which was Thursday, October 12th, 1906. I did so and employed another man upon the recommendation of C. O. Sherman, by the name of Paul Flashlamp, a member of the I. W. W. in the machinery department. I put him at work October 12th, 1906, and he worked for me until about December 12th, or 15th, 1906, when C. O. Sherman said to me that he would have to curtail expenses, and asked me to lay the said Flashlamp off. I then continued myself in the service of said C. O. Sherman until Saturday January 5th, 1907, when I was told he thought they could handle it themselves.

Affiant further says the said C. O. Sherman said to me at the time of the conversation mentioned above on October 12th, that he was paying Mooney and Boland seven dollars per day and expenses for the men and asked me if I would take hold of it for six dollars per day for seven days in the week, and I told him I would, and then I was told to lay off one F. Cranston and one James Duffy, and if anyone would come to him he would say, "the whole matter is turned over to George" (meaning myself) and in fact that is what he told everyone. After C. O. Sherman dispensed with my services on January 5th, 1907, I asked him for a service letter, which I now have in my possession, over his own signature and the seal of the office. I received my week's wages every Saturday during my employment there. The checks were made out payable to bearer, George W. Wahl at the Pacific National Bank. I said checks were signed C. O. Sherman.

and sworn to before me,

of January 31st 1907.

Frederick D. Baker

Notary Public.

COOK COUNTY, ILL.

STATE OF ILLINOIS } ss.
COUNTY OF COOK }

M. T. Smith, being first duly sworn under oath, deposes and says; that he is a member of local union #194 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators of America, and has been a member for many years; that he knew George W. Wahl since 1888, when said Wahl was engaged through the Detective Agency to act as strike breaker on the C. P. and Q. Railway. In 1890 said Wahl was again engaged to act as strike breaker in the strike of switchmen in West Albany on the New York Central Railway.

The affiant further states, that he knows for a fact that said Wahl has been engaged by the Pinkerton Detective Agency, and was engaged by such in the strike at Homestead. The said Wahl was one of the guards captured by the strikers. Afterwards said Wahl worked as Secret Service Officer, locating the rifles that were taken from the Pinkerton guards by the striking Iron and Steel workers. He was again engaged as strike breaker in Springfield, Ohio, during the strike on the Big Four Railway, and again was the leader of strike breakers at Peoria, Ill., as switchman and yardmaster, during the strike on the Peoria and R. I. Railway. During the American Railway Union strike in 1894, he worked as switchman in the C. & W. I. Railway yards at Polk Street Depot, Chicago, and his record is well known by anyone who knows the history of the American Railway Union.

The affiant further states that said Wahl afterwards worked again for the Pinkerton and Thiele Detective Agency, and also later for the Mooney and Boland offices of said agencies in the Stock Exchange Building. During the Teamsters' strike in 1905, said Wahl acted again as guard on the Flew and Co. wagons, wholesale dealers in plumbing supplies. During the latter part of 1905, and early in 1907, he was still engaged by the said Mooney and Boland detective agency, and as such acted as special police for Charles O. Sherman at 148 W. Madison St., who also knew the record of that man, but who engaged him.

The affiant further states that he is positive that most of the union men who were engaged in strikes with the employers for the last few years, know the record of said Wahl, and it was generally known that he was the King of the strike breakers, and he held one same position in the various detective agencies as strike breaker parlay, with whom said Wahl worked.

The affiant further states that the record of said Wahl must have been known to Charles O. Sherman when he engaged him from the Mooney and Boland Detective Agency.

M. T. Smith
Sworn before me this 17th day of January,



Frederick D. Baker
Notary Public.

keeping the proletarians from indulging in a headlong reckless, unheeded rush, can the class-conscious workers be trusted enough to learn from past experiences and shape their course accordingly? Have we any choice?

Yours for the revolution,
O. Eherich.

[Boiled down to their substance, the above questions proceed from the error of holding that ACTUAL WAR exists now. In last week's answer to Kopal the error was exposed. Eherich himself would recognize his error if he allowed his eyes a wider sweep of the horizon.

It is true that the Capitalist Class has violated the Constitution in the instance of the Colorado men. But that is not evidence enough of the existence of actual war. The rest of us are doing what Haywood was kidnapped for, and yet we are at large. The kidnapping and other outrages had taken place, and yet the convention of the I. W. W. met and worked in peace, although the capitalists aimed at its destruction, and evidently

had their agents there to do their bidding.

Of identical nature is the error implied in the question whether the workers should not "adopt the same methods" as the capitalists. In this, as in the instance just touched on above, Eherich just sees one thing, but overlooks other things that are necessary for a correct conclusion. Eherich correctly points out the barbaric methods resorted to by the capitalists. He overlooks another thing that these self-same capitalists resort to, and without which their barbaric methods would not work in the manner they do. That other thing that capitalists resort to is external homage to the ways of civilization, external homage to the Genius of the Age. He who says, the workers should adapt themselves to the methods of capitalism and cites their barbarism may not exclude their external homage to civilization. Adaptation in this instance would consist in a hypocritical posture towards political action, plus preparation of the means of barbarism. Adaptation, accordingly, would reject Eherich's suggested repudiation of political action. The bona fide Movement of

Labor may not "adopt" the methods of the Capitalist Class in the class war. The Labor Movement must, on the contrary, place itself upon the highest plane civilization has reached. It must insist upon the enforcement of civilized methods, and it must do so in the way that civilized man does. Civilized man acts equipped with experience. Experience teaches that Right is a toy unless backed by Might; experience teaches also that the Capitalist Class is a brigand class bearing the mask of civilization, and that it is helped in the cheat by the undoubted circumstance that it has been a promoter of civilization. Equipped with this experience and knowledge, the civilized man will take up political action as the only means that, theoretically, promises a peaceful trial of strength; and he will simultaneously organize the integrally industrial Union as the only available and the all-sufficient Might to enforce the Right that his ballot proclaims.

As to the question, whether or not the capitalist does not now "conspire" and act in secret, and whether the worker should not adopt that method also—that question, partly answered above, deserves special treatment. NO! SECRECY IS THE BANE OF THE UNION GENERALLY; IT WOULD BE THE DESTRUCTION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION! The Mahoneys and Shermans wanted secrecy. The widest publicity is essential to safety. Secrecy leaves the majorities in the Unions in ignorance of what happens at Union meetings; secrecy promotes the trade of the police spy, the "agents provocateurs," those raw-boned "anti-political revolutionists," like McFarland, in the pay of the capitalist politicians. Left in ignorance of what happens in the Union, the majority of the membership is ever dependent upon private information; the informant may be honorable, he may also be dishonorable; the revolution must not be exposed to trip upon misinformation. On the other hand, the "agent provocateur" will find his occupation gone if publicity is enforced: the blood and thunder rant, knowing HIS words would be published as coming from HIM will love his neck too well to indulge in crime-promoting declamation. Secrecy is DEATH; publicity, LIFE.

Has the Movement any choice? Certainly it has.—ED THE PEOPLE.]

III.

By Julius Kiefe.

(February 7, 1907.)

The S. L. P. members of the I. W. W. always claimed, that political (parliamentary) action is an absolute fluke; except, if it is backed up by economic organization on the lines of the Industrial Workers of the World. They also tell us in word and print, that people, believing in the economic organization to be the sole factor, by using the general strike tactics are just as wrong in their theory as the Socialists from the Socialist party, who are of the opinion that the ballot will bring them economic and political liberty. Another argument we hear at present quite often and that is: How could we (non-parliamentary Socialists) organize the workers on general strike tactics without being jailed or hung at present? Indeed very easy to answer. We tell the working class that the I. W. W. (and that is the reason we belong to it) is a revolutionary economic organization, whose ultimate object will be, that the workers, who are robbed under the capitalist system of exploitation in the production of wealth by not owning the necessary tools to produce commodities for themselves. For this reason the I. W. W. was organized and not like pure and simple unions a la A. F. of L. to get for the workers increase in wages and possibly a shortening of hours.—If the capitalist class fears this proposition so much, that it would not tolerate such an organization, because it trains their members for the Social Revolution, how is it, that it allows a political party such as the S. L. P. or even S. P. to make propaganda for Socialism. In my opinion this looks very funny indeed, or is it perhaps that the capitalist attorneys and the leaders of the different parliamentary Socialist parties have some kind of an agreement to blind the workers if you please, when the day of the social revolution arrives and is declared by the working class themselves by refusing to work any longer for the capitalist parasites? In fact Mr. Iglesias of Spain and also Mr. Vandervelde of Belgium, two of the prominent members of the international political Socialist parties blinded the workers of their respective countries, when they were in conflict several years ago, while the social general strike was tested there. (This information I received by reading a leaflet on the general strike by Walter Arnold about a year ago.) As far as the preamble of the I. W. W. in regards to organizing the workers on the political as well as on the economic field is at least said confusing and should be changed at our next convention to read: The workers should be organized on the economic field to overthrow the economic and the political state of capitalism.

Hoping you will publish this correspondence, I am, yours for the revolution,

Julius Kiefe.

Member of Local 6 (Cinn.), I. W. W.
[Upon a more careful reading of the above the impression that it asked some questions was found to be false. Had a first glance at the communication conveyed the correct impression, it would have been excluded by last week's decision to close the discussion. Kiefe's contribution not only evades the question repeatedly put by The People to the total opposers of political

(Continued on page three).

WORKERS: WILL YOU STAND FOR MORE BLOODSHED?

(Continued from page two.)

If the power of speeches, the fervor embodied in ringing resolutions, were sufficient to break prison walls, Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and Their Associates Would Be Free To-day!

But stronger than the wishes of millions, unorganized, divided as they are, are the powers at the command of the master class, who combined have challenged the class of wealth producers! Aware of their strength, of the might organized for the protection of their interests, with pulpits, press, government, Civic Federation and detective agencies obedient to do their bidding; the capitalist class may well deride the efforts of those who believe that words alone are sufficient to "arouse the slaves," not to speak of those who plead with the downtrodden in open, and under cover denounce and hold in contempt the "Proletarian rabble, the beggars, the doughnut brigade, the over-hungry tramps." (See Miners Magazine, all October and November, 1906, issues.)

"SHALL OUR BROTHERS BE MURDERED?" In the hearts of thousands did this appeal, issued on February 19th, 1906, by the Industrial Workers of the World, find a warm response!

"LET US UNITE ALL REVOLUTIONARY FORCES FOR COMBINED ACTION." was the echo to the call sent out twenty-four hours after the wires had flashed all over the land the news of the latest tragedy on the stage of war between the capitalist class and the proletariat. The tragedy of the Molly Maguires was revived in memory! The dastardly, hellish work of the emissary of the master class, Pinkerton Detective McFarland, had been forgotten; not even a trace was found in the books of eminent writers of labor's history.

But a Few Tramps Had Not Forgotten! On February 20th, the editor of the official paper of the Industrial Workers of the World, now "The Industrial Bulletin," traced up the records of the trial of the Molly Maguires, and when Clarence Darrow, chief attorney for the kidnapped officers and members of the Western Federation of Miners, left for Denver on February 24th, he had the records of Detective McKenna, alias McFarland, and his connection with all crimes against the working class since the days he gained the confidence of innocent wage earners in the Pennsylvania coal districts, and led them to slaughter and to the gallows!

Proletarian beggars did remember! And their memory served as a key to the exposure of another infamous plot connected to slaughter "men who were loyal to their class."

Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, Vincent St. John and Simpkins, were the victims selected; four of them had fallen into the hands of the unscrupulous henchmen;—their doom was sealed!

The hand of crime had been stayed, the conspirators could not execute their plans, one of the selected has already been set free; although the corporation tools are longing for a chance to accomplish illegally what under the pretext of "legality" they were unable to do, that is to "slaughter" men picked out as a mark by the corporations of the West.

The dead body of Vincent St. John has as much value for them as that of those men now languishing in jail.

"Legal means, if it can be; illegal means if it must be," but no matter whether legal or illegal, "NO MAN PICKED OUT BY McFARLAND IN BEHALF OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS SHALL STAY ALIVE!"

Diabolic is the plot; horrible their design!

Read and Reflect!

The reproduction of the four documents on the other side give valuable evidence to the act, so oft repeated.

"THAT THE CAPITALIST CLASS SENDS ITS EMISSARIES UNDER DISGUISE AMONG THE WORKERS TO GAIN THEIR CONFIDENCE, and through the knowledge gained, betray them, lead them to slaughter, inviting bloodshed and despair!"

McFarland operating in the open; the Sherman, McCabe and Kirkpatrick acting under disguise!

Consider those points to understand their significance!

The Mooney and Boland Detective Agency operates in connection with the Thiele Detective Agency. Well known is the part the latter plays in the evidence against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Immediately after the issuance of the call, "Shall our Brothers be Murdered?" detectives of said agency were after the trail of those who had been in conference to draw up the call.

They came to the houses of those connected with the agitation for the liberation of those in jail.

They offered bribes to secure information and letters!

They knew that participants in the February 19th, 1906, conference refused to sign their names in case the names of certain persons, one of them being Frank McCabe, were attached to the document.

The Thiele and Pinkerton detectives spied in vain!

There was no "Inner Circle" among those who appealed to the class instinct of the workers! Yet a certain Charles O. Sherman, Frank McCabe and Charles Kirkpatrick, backed by C. E. Mahoney, engaged detectives of the same agencies



LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES



CHAS. O. SHERMAN, Gen. President, 145 W. Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

WM. J. F. HANNEMANN, Gen. Sec. Treas., 145 W. Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

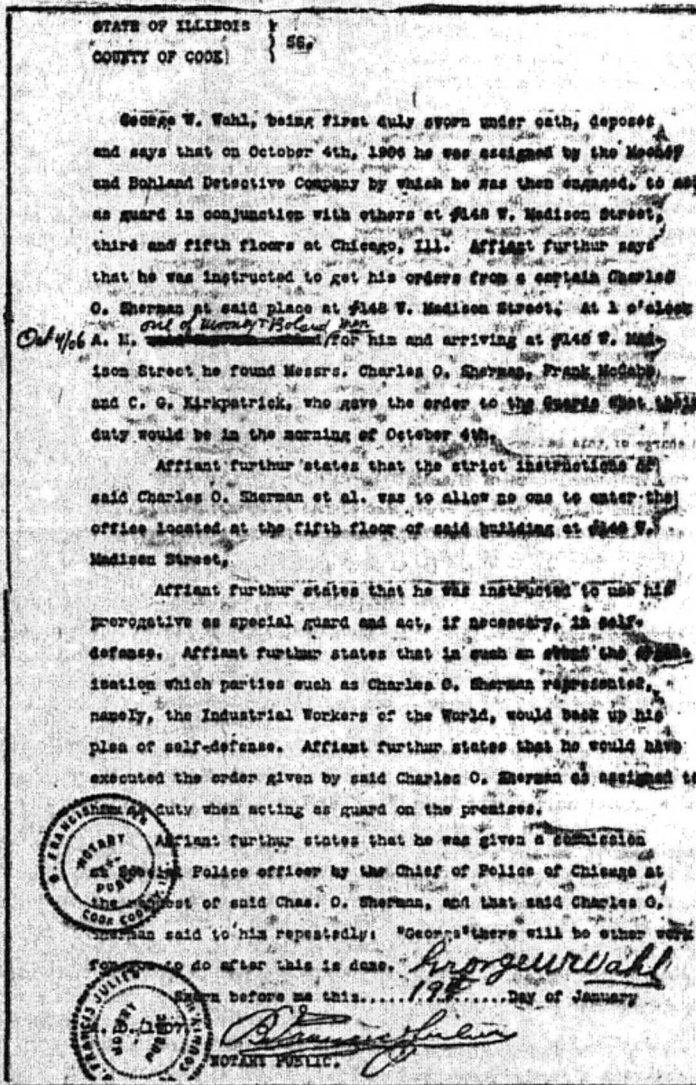
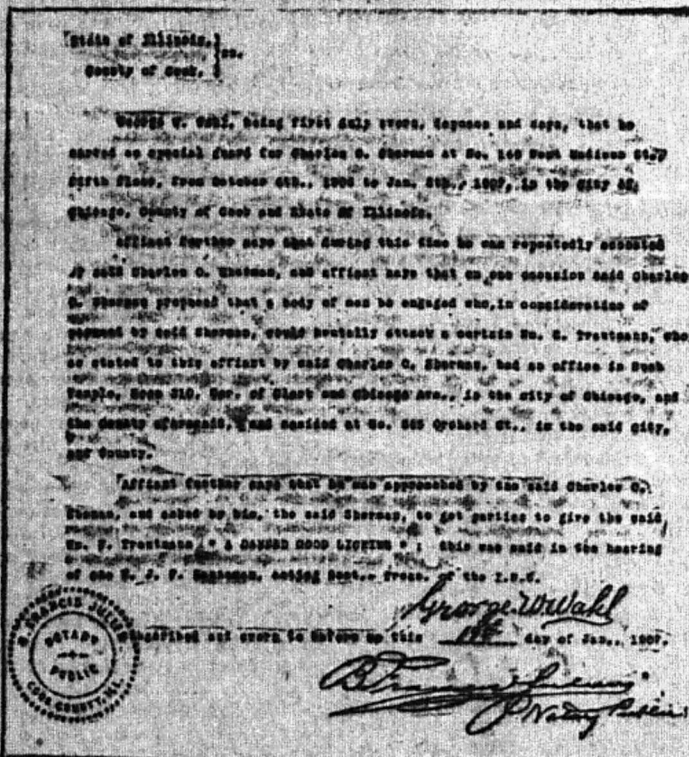
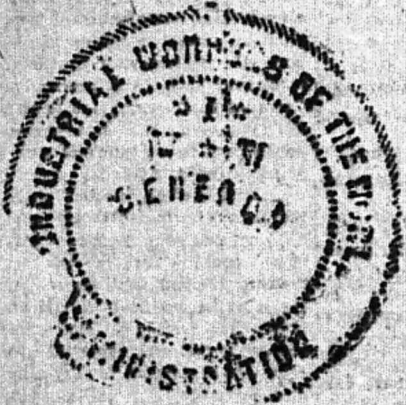
Chicago, Ill., January 5th, 1907.

To Whom It May Concern:-

This is to certify that Mr. George W. Wahl has been in my service for three months, acting as Special Officer, and during his period of employment he has always proven himself to be proficient, sober and industrious, and it affords me much pleasure to recommend him to any one who might be in need of his services.

Respectfully yours.

Chas. O. Sherman
GENERAL PRESIDENT,
I. W. W.



AS TO POLITICS

(Continued from page two)

Cabe, Kirkpatrick and C. E. Mahoney when they prepared for "Bloodshed" on October 4th, 1906.

They all hoped that the detectives of the Mooney-Boland Detective Agency would do for them and the corporation what had been impossible for McFarland to accomplish,—that is to slaughter a man who was true to his class, and an enemy to all fakirs and grafters.

The dead body of Vincent St. John had as much value to the capitalist class as that of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone.

But this is not all! More is to come! Workers of America,—let it be enough of insults heaped upon you by labor spies, intellectuals and misleaders, who put you on the back when they need you, and vilify you as "hungry beggars" when you refuse to be a party to their criminal games and conspiracies against the working class as a whole.

The Gaps of America are inviting a "Bloodshed." You, workers, can stop it; you must not sacrifice your lives except it is worth the stake in the interest of all.

Come and attend meetings of the Industrial Workers of the World, where you will learn the true relation of the working class to the capitalist class, and where you will also learn how to organize in order to prevent "bloodshed" and to prepare for the ultimate triumph of the working class, preceded by an organized, well-directed effort to

"GET MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE FREE!"

WILLIAM E. TRAUTMANN,
310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

action, but it is cast in an unhappy controversial mold, unhappy because in not a single instance are its premises correct, the whole thing reveals a woeful confusion of facts and rashness in arriving at a conclusion. The promise of an answer having been made last week, the promise will be kept.

When ten years hence—tis to be hoped sooner—Kieffe, a member of last year's I. W. W. convention may happen to read his above argument, he will feel quite charitable toward those workers, who, notwithstanding they have frequently heard his arguments against the A. F. of L. and the capitalist class in general, still keep coming back with retorts that prove they still are muddled, still remain tangled in previous misconceptions, still continue stuffed with prejudices, and still have failed to learn the lesson that reckless accusation can only work against the unification of the working class.

If Kieffe can still use the term "parliamentary" action as identical with "political" action in this discussion; if he can still venture to insist that, without political action so as to recognize the civilized method of peaceful trial of strength, the WORKING CLASS (not a handful of men behind closed and barred doors) can organize itself for the revolution, and to insist by simply insisting; if he still does not see the difference between the power that a political body, (a body recognizing the peaceful method of trial of

strength) enjoys, by the mere fact of its civilized posture, to force the capitalist class to draw in its horns against it, and the contrary power which a body, that preaches physical force only, does, by the mere fact of its own uncivilized posture, suicidally exert to furnish that same capitalist class a welcome excuse to draw out and sharpen its horns against it; if he still does not see that, and can only consider "funny" the arguments of those who do see, explain, and declare the difference; if he still is so confused on the subject at issue that he perceives not the radical difference between a "strike" and a "general strike;" if he still is so reckless as to repeat, wholly without verification of the charge, such slander against the integrity of Iglesias and Vandervelde, as he hurled at them and insinuates indiscriminately against all other Socialist political parties, is satisfied with merely stating the source from which he borrows his slanderous conclusion, is ready to appear as a swallower of the untested charge of somebody else, and ventures to make such a sequence the basis of his stand;—if notwithstanding his contribution is dated, as late as February 7, months after the discussion started, and enjoying better opportunities than the average worker, whom he addresses in behalf of the I. W. W., Kieffe himself is found guilty of their follies, himself comes back with retorts that prove he still is muddled, still remains tangled in previous misconceptions, still continues stuffed with prejudices, and still has failed to learn the lesson that reckless accusation unaccompanied with even a

MEMBERS EXECUTIVE BOARD:

CHAS. H. MOYER, 1125 E. 1st St., Denver, Colorado.
C. G. KIRKPATRICK, 224 E. 23rd Street, Chicago, Ill.
F. W. COBURN, Box 100, Butte, Montana.
FRANK M. MCCABE, 145 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

vestige of evidence, can only work against the unification of the working class—if this is thus, Kieffe should not despair of the "dullards."

Taking up Kieffe's statements serially we shall rapidly run through them. "Parliamentary" action is not "political" action. With "political action," true enough, there could be no "parliamentary" action. But the latter need not follow the former. For instance, There was a campaigning and election for delegates to last year's convention of the I. W. W. Some of the delegates tried to parliamentarize at the convention. Those were the ones who favored compromise with treason and corruption. The revolutionists refused to "parliamentarize." They stood to their guns. They neither compromised nor bolted, and they triumphed.

Superfluous to heap up further proof that a body that organizes for war only can expect to remain unharmed by the capitalist, from above, or unscuttled by the MacFarland "agent provocateurs," or their kindred the Dumases and Petriellas, from below. The style of argument adopted by the woman who INSISTED against her husband that a knife was a pair of scissors, and who, when finally ducked under water, stuck out her arm, and with her fingers made the motion of scissors, will not stand in the discussions of the labor movement—least of all by folks who evade a direct answer to a pointed, legitimate and fair question.

If the ballot, an acquisition of civilization for peaceful trial of strength, is a concession from the capitalist class, then all other conquests of civilization are concessions, THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE ECONOMICALLY, INCLUDED. If it is "funny" to utilize the concession of political action; it must be side-splitting for any inflexible non-accepter of concessions to start Unions. Consequently, if "funny" is the claim that the capitalist class should "allow a political party such as the S. L. P." but will not tolerate an organization that repudiates the civilized method of trial of strength, if that claim is "funny," then roars-provoking must be the hint that the S. L. P. and all Socialist political bodies indiscriminately are in the pay of the capitalist class.

The organizing for the ordinary strike is no social act; the organizing for the general uprising of the working class is an act of high social significance. The latter is a political act in that its purpose is the remodeling of society. Consequently, though "physical force" after a fashion, rather than the "ballot," is the means for the trial of strength in ordinary strikes, civilization does not condemn the Union that organizes for such "physical" demonstration. In the instance of the so-called "general strike" (a most infelicitous and contradictory term in the mouths of those who mean the dispossession of the capitalist class) the union that organizes for that to the tune of "down with political action!" would-to-day, in America, tactlessly and uselessly bring down upon itself the condemnation of civilization.

Walter Arnold libeled Iglesias and Vandervelde. As to the latter, The People has more than once expressed its opposition to his methods. To suspect his integrity, however one may suspect his judgment, is gratuitous insult. As to Iglesias, the gratuitousness of the insult is still crasser. Spanish conditions are among the most backward. Difficult is there the part of the revolutionist. So difficult that suffering has bred unreasoning rage in many heads and breasts. Not even of these would it be fair to say they "blinded the workers" by "some kind of agreement," although they have more than once led the workers to useless slaughter—and then themselves escaped over the mountains into France, or over the water to Italy. The charge that Iglesias "blinded the workers" by "some kind of agreement" is an unqualified libel.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Office of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings, People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 336 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S.

Cash Orders Wanted

The first form of the new edition of "Woman Under Socialism" goes to press this week. (week of February 9th.)

In Order to push the work through we MUST have 300, cash in advance, orders. We MUST have them right away. Send on your order with a dollar.

The new edition will surpass the old one in every respect.

Don't wait for anyone else. Send in your order. DO IT TO-DAY.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York.

"THE SOCIALIST"

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain

A Monthly Publication and the Only Periodical in the British Isles Espousing Revolutionary Working Class Politics and Industrial Unionism

EVERY WAGE WORKER SHOULD READ IT

Subscription Rate for the United States and Canada 50 Cents a Year.

Special Offer

The Socialist and Weekly People will be sent to one address, U. S. and Canada for 85 cents a year.

Subscribe through the office of the Weekly People, No subs taken on this offer for less than one year.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE and SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage-slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

Every Wage-worker Should Read It.

Written by Workingmen Published by Workingmen

The Only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMPROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER Circulating in Australasia.

TRUTHFUL No Literary Hacks
SOUND No Labor Skinners
SCIENTIFIC No Political Trimmers

BUT AN OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

Subscription Price (outside Australasia), 30 p. per year; \$1 for six months.

16 George Street West, SYDNEY, STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P., J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900. Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,504
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription price of the **WEEKLY PEOPLE** 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months.

My slight studies have forced me to abandon the idea of individuality, and to frankly attack it as an enemy to progress. And I think all the evidence is in my favor. Nature offers no individual analogies. Everything material is compound.

—LAFADIO HEARN.

"THE OLD SPHYNX QUESTION."

The New York "Evening Post," the organ of the Wall Street gamblers, shrewdly surmises that the lectures of the "distinguished English writer on social economic subjects," Mallock, are not likely to hold back the in-rush of the flood of Socialism, any more than lectures could hold back the in-rolling tide. Gathering comfort out of its own simile, the "Post" is of the opinion that, as the in-rolling tide rolls back and out again, so will the flood of Socialism. The "Post," one time a valiant preacher against Socialism, has evidently discovered that the waves are deaf to its "wisdom"; that it is not quite sure about the quality of the Socialist "wave" to recede as unbidden as it pours in is equally evident from the "Post's" effort to back up its simile with something more than a figure of speech. That on which the "Post" pins its faith is what it calls "the old Sphinx-Question"—"Who will pay the bills of Socialism?"

It is the fate of these capitalists, whom terror has deprived of reason, to drop one broken reed only to pick out another, still more broken, to lean upon. Who will pay the bills of Socialism?—Why, the identical class that now pays the bills of capitalism—the work-

ers. The claim of capitalists that their "management" is a wealth producer, and the main factor, at that, in wealth production, is a myth. What Capitalism "manages" to do to-day is not promote but check production—nearly 3,000,000 tons of Maine ice left to rot in the interest of the Ice Trust; patents untold kept under lock and key, as recently revealed in the suit of the Eastern Paper Bag Company, in the interest of high prices; vast areas of the Nation's territory, vast enough to support the bulk of our present population, left to lie fallow in the interest of monopoly; a volume of unemployed equivalent to not less than 5,000,000 potential wealth-producers kept in enforced idleness in the interest of capitalist economic rule;—these and thousands of other instances tell the tale that the tale of capitalist "management's" being a factor in production is a "tale for the marines."

The claim that the capitalist "directs" and thereby makes production possible is a nursery tale. The capitalists "direct" conspiracies only against one another. The celebrated decision of Judge Van Brunt some fifteen years ago acquitting the directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad of crime on the occasion of a disastrous wreck in the tunnel, was to the point. The directors were set free on the ground that there can be no crime without intent, no intent without knowledge. The directors had no knowledge of how the trains were being run. Hence they were guiltless; the only guilty ones were the workmen. They had knowledge because they ran and operated the trains from top to bottom, from end to end.

The claim that the capitalist "works" is a "fish story." Work is only that human effort that produces wealth where none was. The effort of the pickpocket, intense, mental, manual and artistic though it is, is not "work." It PRODUCES nothing. It only TRANSFERS wealth, already in existence in one pocket, into some one else's pocket. The "Post's" Wall Street gambling clientele ever talks of how much money they "make." They "make" not one copper. What they do is to transfer wealth from other people's pockets into their own. The fish story about how much the capitalist works will never cause the in-rushing flood of Socialism to recede.

It is Labor that to-day "pays the bills." Idleness can produce nothing, hence can pay nothing. The Labor that

to-day "pays the bills" of capitalism, having, under Socialism, blotted out the bills, together with the thing itself, will have its funds, multiplied a thousand fold, at its own disposal wherewith to pay its own bills. It will then no longer be a case of paying the bills for feasts that others enjoy, but for feasts that Labor itself will revel in.

The answer to the "old Sphinx-Question" is as old as the silly old question itself.

ROMANCE IN ECONOMICS.

Long has political economy been pronounced the "dismal science." It is not the fault of Miss Violet, daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Brocklebank, if the opinion should continue. The young feudally noble lady has done her share to show that, either the romance of Love can penetrate into the most dismal of sciences, or that, after all, economics being an offshoot of man's doings, can not be inherently dismal, but may any moment thrill responsive to the magnetism of Fact.

The Single Tax advances the theory that ownership of the land is ownership of the people on the land. The theory does not limit itself to explaining that such a state of things was only an early manifestation of society; that the manifestation was possible only when the creation of Capital had not yet been fashioned, and had not yet stepped in between man and land. The Single Tax theory set itself up as of all time, for all time. With a view to compress its economic reasoning into a picture, the Single Tax quotes from a Hindoo tract the following passage: "White parasols and elephants mad with pride are the fruits of a deed of land." The quotation is graphic. It implies that landlordism imparts such a degree of haughtiness that the latter manifests itself in the expensive luxury of parasols or spotless white, and that it pervades even the owner's beast of burden, rendering the same "mad with pride." Into this "dismal science" Miss Violet has injected the romance of fact.

Pittsburg despatches announce the engagement of the young lady with George Westinghouse, Jr., the heir of \$50,000,000 in capital. The despatches also tell how the young lady inspected the Westinghouse plant, thither by her parents, out of "mere curiosity;" how her eyes alighted upon one of the workmen (as he seemed to be) in greasy overalls; how the charmingness of his bearing took her eyes captive; how she approached and asked him a question; how the Orphean sound of his voice pierced her heart; and how it was only a year later when she discovered that the "workman" was the millionaire heir—Tableau!

Sic transit gloria White-parasols and Elephants mad with pride. The heiress of landlordism, walked down into a "horrible" and "vulgar" capitalist establishment sniffing for a capitalist bridegroom.

Social science is the touchstone of facts. Fiction can not stand its test. Capital is to-day the Ruler to which all other previous rulerdoms how submissive, and not always coyly.

A RICH MEN'S STRIKE FOR JOBS.

The State Civil Service Commission recommends in its annual report to Gov. Hughes that "confidential offices" be also submitted to the best Civil Service examination. What the Commission says in support of its recommendation is the need of mentally well equipped "incumbents" in confidential offices. What the Committee means is that the concentration of the capitalist establishments is not merely knocking out of jobs whole rafts of workmen, (that the Commission can look upon with Christian fortitude), but that the said concentration is also wiping out no end of "gentlemanly" jobs that sons of stockholders formerly enjoyed, and that there is need of the Government's providing soft berths for these idlers. What the Commission does in its recommendation is to act as a strike committee for the idle youth of the rich in quest of jobs, that is, salaries.

The extension of Civil Service tests to confidential offices will not of itself furnish jobs. Not exactly. What it would do is what the Civil Service does, and is mainly intended for—exclude from the Civil Service, by disqualifying them, the large numbers of applicants whose parents were too poor to afford their children much schooling. The scheme thereby opens the doors only to the children of the rich, they having had better opportunities; being the only "qualified" applicants they have the only show to secure the jobs.

During the ante-bellum days, the Civil Service was a particular hobby of the Southern aristocracy, and a particular bogey of the Northern working bourgeoisie or oncoming plutocracy. The children, cousins and nephews of the former, having enjoyed extensive education, while the children of the latter had their minds turned to money-making, rather than to the acquisition of learning, Civil Service tests would have played havoc with the Northern, but smoothed the

path of the Southern applicant. The steady growth of the North in economic power enabled it successfully to oppose the Southern scheme. Times have changed. It now being the North that has an educated set of idle boys, while the South has declined, the Southern aristocracy rather objects to, while the Northern shoddyocracy is pushing the Civil Service for all it is worth.

With the historic key to the Civil Service scheme, the attempts—of which the present one of the State Civil Service Commission is the latest—to extend the tests to wider and wider areas, and also to raise the tests more and more, will be seen to have their roots in the shifting sands of economic changes.

Education is priceless. But education is becoming a quality to give a color of propriety to intensified capitalist iniquity towards the Working Class. Kept out of school and college through the poverty of their parents, the children of the Working Class are to be furthermore mulcted in being deprived of opportunities to live, by the children of the rich, whose education was acquired by virtue of the very cause that kept the children of the workers uneducated—the plunder of the Working Class.

THE BED OF PROCRUSTES.

Butte, Mont., is just now furnishing a sight that is supplemental to that other sight furnished to the country when the Cleveland tariff reduction law was enacted.

Before the enactment of the Cleveland "free trade" bill, the workmen had been told by their loving friends, the free traders, that a lower tariff would reduce prices, and that the prices of the necessities of life being reduced Labor would be the difference in pocket. No sooner, however, did the law begin to operate than a new song was sung. "We have all come down in our prices," said the capitalists: "Labor must also pay its quota"—and down came wages. That happened then.

In Butte the letter carriers have unanimously "tendered their resignations." (They may not strike: they are Government employees; to strike against the Government is to wage war against it—treason.) The letter carriers resigned. They resigned for the complex reason that Butte is an exceptionally high-priced city, and that the Federal law on the uniformity of salaries keeps the salary of the letter carriers at a grade, which, although it may enable letter carriers to live in other cities, would leave them to die in Butte. Owing to the increased cost of living, Congress generously raised the salaries of its own members. Letter carriers, unable to combat starvation by legislating, to themselves, higher pay, have nothing left but to "resign."

Among the wicked men, who, according to the Greek legend, Theseus rid the world of, was a certain mechanical genius named Procrustes. This ingenious individual had contrived a bed of peculiar mechanism, on which he strapped the wayfarers that he laid hands on. If the wayfarer was longer than the bed, the excess of length was sawed off at either end; if, on the contrary, the wayfarer was shorter than the bed, his limbs were stretched to match. Procrustes was killed, but though not hanged to a sour apple tree his soul evidently goes marching on. It has reappeared re-incarnated in the capitalist class.

The bed on which capitalism stretches the wage slave is a regular Procrustean affair. If wages exceed the prices, as happened during free trade periods, the excess is sawed off—Labor is made "to pay its quota." If however, as is happening in Butte with the letter carriers, wages are shorter than prices, then the wages are expected to be stretched, even to the point of dislocation, to match the bed of prices.

The jungle of capitalism is full of the bandits, that, of old, it took heroes to smite. The names have changed, the things have remained. The job has to be done all over again. It is the working class Theseus whom the doing of the job, once for all, is patiently waiting for.

Capitalist society, especially when it has reached its present American stage, is essentially a polygamous and polyandrous state—such are the "family" relations among the plutocracy. Economics cites the facts, though these can not be ascertained in all their disgusting fullness; economics gives the irrefutable reason; and the palatial houses of prostitution, so say nothing of the recurring deaths from "appendicitis" as the result of the clash with some irate husband, furnish a big chunk of the evidence. The nature of the present indignation over the Utah Senator Smoot, who is not a polygamist, and whom they seek to deprive of his seat in the Senate, is the latest evidence of the extent to which practical polygamy is practised among the ruling class. Criminals, undetected are the loudest moralists.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

(From the Daily People of February 22.) To-day is the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of him who has acquired the title of "the father of his country." The name is not inappropriate. Washington's genius was many-sided. On the field of battle he aroused the admiration of the veteran campaigners of Europe, who followed, upon maps in their closets, the moves of the "rebel General" in what seemed an unequal contest with the military forces of Great Britain. The war being over, he as the chairman of the Constitutional Convention, became the subject of the fascination of statesmen. The Constitution being adopted, and he being chosen the first President of the then new Nation, his tactfulness and energy became the marvel of both foes and friends, domestic and foreign men in political life. At the close of his second term, Washington became the idol of still a third set of men. His voluntary retirement into private life made him the wonder of a world accustomed only to the sight of grasping personal ambition. He became the subject of enraptured poets, painters and composers. Each of the episodes in the life of Washington are footsteps on the sands of time, footprints to be emulated. It would seem that such a career was a series of culminations, and that the last culmination reached heights not to be excelled. Not so with Washington. His farewell address was his highest contribution to mankind.

Washington's farewell address, though frequently referred to, is rarely read. It deserves a place beside the Declaration of Independence—each holding unique eminence. Washington's farewell address is a collection of maxims in the shape of suggestions for future guidance. To-day, one hundred and ten years after the issuance of that document, there is a passage of peculiar fitness to the great issue that presents itself to this generation—the issue of the removal of the capitalist system and its substitution with the Socialist Republic—the issue that involves the transition of society from the TERRITORIAL to the INDUSTRIAL basis.

Capitalism, being the culmination of the social order grounded on property, recognizes territory only as the basis of constituencies. The thing, advantageous to the capitalist order, brought along its resulting inconveniences. In Washington's days parties had a tendency to form themselves on territorial basis—Eastern and Western, Southern and Northern. The consequence was the engendering of a special set of animosities and rivalries, and these ripened into latent treason, signalized by an inclination to enter into dealings with foreign nations. Washington sketched the fact and the evil, and referring to the citizens who lent a willing ear to men who led on that false path, he asked: "Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens?"

The question is an admonishment, to-day, to the rank and file of the Working Class, who are misled by such labor-leaders as seek, through the craft system of Unionism, to connect them with the aliens to their class, the Belmont Civic Federation of many disguises, and thereby to sever them from their brethren, their fellow proletarians.

A new Nation is aborning. The Nation of Labor—the Socialist Republic. That Nation's constituent parts are, not territorial districts, but the Industries. These, and the men engaged in them are brothers; the Capital Class is the alien, an alien foe, at that. Alliances with the latter means the keeping apart of the limbs that are to form the new Nation, the keeping apart of brothers. The reasons why in 1797 the life of the Nation depended upon the people's being deaf to those advisers who would sever them from their own fellow citizens, and connect them with aliens, is the reason why, to-day, the Working Class must be deaf to those insidious characters who point to the Capitalist Class as the "brother" upon whom to rely, and with whom to ally themselves.

The world over there are to-day but two Nations—the Capitalist Class and the Working Class. The worker allies himself with aliens when he clasps the hand of brotherhood with any but his class.

"The finest railroad in the world," as Depew loves to call the New York Central, has added another horrible disaster, the most horrible yet on record, to the long list of disasters that are directly traceable to the policy of overworking the men for the sake of keeping up and raising dividends for the "wages" of such "workmen" and "workingwomen" as Chancy and Duchess Consuelo. The accident on the 16th on the Harlem nets, as far as ascertained, 21 killed and 140 more or less seriously injured.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

NEATLY DONE

Both the Ears of Fred L. Schwartz of Allegheny Pa., Pinned to the Pillory by a New Orleans Member of His Own Party.

[EXPLANATORY.—Mr. Schwartz is a leading officer of the Socialist party in Pennsylvania. The gentleman uses with frequency the columns of the "Leader," a capitalist paper of his town, with letters intended to "make propaganda" for Socialism. In numerous instances, if not in all, the "propaganda" consisted in making false statements, frequently slanderous, against the S. L. P. S. L. P. men of the locality have camped on Schwartz's trail, and exposed with answers in the "Leader" the untruthfulness of his assertions. He then seems to have been seized with the delirium of cuprits who feel themselves pursued, and recently, in further pursuit of his "propaganda," had a letter in the "Leader" making some gross and even deliberate misstatements about Local New Orleans, La., of the Socialist party, for having proposed a national Unity Conference between the S. L. P. and the S. P. That letter must have reached Covington Hall, a member of the New Orleans S. P. Local. Covington Hall sent to the "Leader" an answer to Schwartz. The answer was published in the "Leader" and triturated "propagandist" Schwartz's contention. Thereupon, it appears, "propagandist" Schwartz wrote a personal letter direct to Covington Hall. What that letter contains, together with a fuller picture of the "propagandist," will be found below. It is a copy of Covington Hall's answer to the "propagandist."]

New Orleans, La., Feb. 14, 1907.
 Fred L. Schwartz, Esq., No. 860 Concord Street, Allegheny, Pa.

Dear "Comrade" Schwartz:—I note your favor of the 11th inst., which you assert to be an answer to a recent letter of mine in the Pittsburgh "Leader," in which letter I used your own statements to hang you with. Judging from the mild and un-"De Leonistic" language of your reply, the hanging must have far exceeded my wildest hopes.

I am very sorry to have goaded you so far as to make it impossible for you to call me "Comrade," but, being noted for my meek and Christian spirit, I overlook the terrible injury, and address you as a true brother in the Cause, for has it not been often told to us that the enemies of Socialism are its truest friends? And, this being true, as it is, does it not follow that you and your kind will do more to enflame the revolutionary spirit of the working class than a thousand De Leons and St. Johns and Halls? Indeed, my "Comrade" you are invaluable to the cause, for, without you, the working class could never learn the difference between reason and unreason. All things have a purpose and a use, and you enable us to hold up to the workers all the tenors of unreason.

Pardon me if my language is "De Leonistic," and pardon me if I suggest that had you read the "New York Sewer" oftener it would have been absolutely impossible for you to talk the nonsense you indulge in.

Now, "Comrade," to prove me a "liar" when I charged that the Socialist party press—there is no such thing in existence; a privately owned press cannot be a party press—suppressed the New Orleans Unity Conference resolutions, you tell me that three two-by-four sheets did publish the resolutions, which is the same as saying that because the Hearst papers gave space to the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial the capitalist press did not suppress the proceedings. You see what your wonderful reasoning leads to, do you not, my "Comrade"?

Again, having proven by your own statements that the National Committee did what it had no right to do when it passed a resolution prohibiting the National Secretary from furnishing addresses of Local Secretaries, you still defend the Committee and say that "they did what was right" when they refused the addresses asked for. Talk about "De Leon worshippers!" You have us beat a mile, and then some. So you have "800 members in Allegheny county" and "700 of them read the National bulletins and most of them are subscribers of the 'Worker,' 'Vorwarts' and 'Sentinel'?" Well, I have never seen a copy of the "Vorwarts" and "Sentinel," but may the shades of Marx and Engels have pity on those who have fallen into the habit of doping their brains with the "Worker" and with National bulletins. I pity them from the bottom of my heart!

As to your having "made a technical error in quoting the constitution," I don't believe it. You, being a member, I believe, of the National Committee, simply wanted to show how ignorant we down here were, how wise yourself, quoted the constitution and, when I exposed your ignorance, got up on your hind legs and howled "liar," "fool" and other choice names at me, which is just like your crowd everywhere.

In such as you language is a sign of reason and culture, but in us only an echo from the "New York Sewer." One thing about the "Sewer," it rarely calls a man a "fool" or "liar" without giving pretty solid reasons therefor, which is more than your side can say.

Lord, how you howl! Listen: "Talk about revolutionary Socialists. I doubt if you understand the Socialist Philosophy; your Socialism, i. e., your knowledge is about as much as the average S. L. P. man. 'Fakir,' 'Crook' that's their conception, even Lucien Sana-

showed up De Leon's knowledge of Marxian Economics." Well now, "brother," I did say something in my letter to the "Leader" about "revolutionary Socialists."—I said that our great Editors did not dare to open their columns to them, and I reiterate it—but it is news to me that I howled "Fakir," "Crook," and, were I you, I would not be so quick to don the cap, which, however, if it fits you, wear it. I never said it, it was you YOURSELF. And "Sanael showed up De Leon's knowledge of Marxian Economics," did he? Please forward me the show-up. I would like to read it. I, unlike your side, am not afraid to read anything. I have even gone so far as to read such stuff as Marx, Engels, Lafargue, Bebel, and Kautsky have written; having been guilty of reading such trash I am, of course, unable to appreciate the deeper and more scholarly work of such intellectual giants as Hillquit, Hanford, Berger and yourself. For this lack of mental capacity you should pity and not curse me as you do.

Don't worry about the Pennsylvania S. L. P. men who "left De Leon in 1902" not coming back to "lick up the vomit which they spewed out in 1902," for the "vomit" spewed out was not "vomit," but the honey of class-conscious Industrial Organization, and the working class MUST "lick it up," or suffer the worst licking any class ever got in the history of the world. The I. W. W. will yet make you and yours sing and dance to the music of the Revolution.

Following your suggestion that the "best place for my letters is in the 'New York Sewer,'" I am going to forward it a copy of this letter, which I hope it will publish, purely to please you. Strange how you fellows rush to the capitalist press and then howl because some one else uses that same press to nail you to the cross, isn't it? But probably what you object to so much is not the fact of my using a capitalist paper, but that my article in the "Leader" was read by too many to please you? And, again, did you ever stop to think that civilization could hardly exist without "sewers"? And that sewage will make the most barren fields fertile and luxuriant? Real sewage is filled with life. All the good that ever came into this world came out of its sewers. Try a little of it, and, probably, in a million years or so you will be able to reason out that two and two make four.

As you say, very probably I "ought to be with that crowd," the S. L. P., and, if your crowd, which is in control of the S. P., had any grit they would compel Local New Orleans to expel me, or expel the Local. It is all up to your side, for I have never made any secret of what you call my "ulterior reasons" for being in the S. P., which are a deathless determination to help wrench the party from those who now control it, to help reorganize the Socialist movement on revolutionary lines, political and industrial, no matter what it costs.

Another thing, many of us are getting rather tired of being invited out of the Socialist party by "our leaders" every time we criticize or take issue with them; and you had best look to it lest we take your advice. From the way the most of your crowd talk and act one would suppose them to be living off their own quarters and dimes instead of ours.

In conclusion, you have the power; we only the truth; but truth, like love, is invincible and all-conquering.

Awaiting its triumph, I remain,
 Yours for the Revolution,
 COVINGTON HALL.

P. S.—If you want to know why De Leon does, did, or does not do thus and so, so badly, why don't you challenge him to joint debate? I understand that he is to make a trip through Pennsylvania soon. Don't lose the chance. Nail him.

A GOOD THING

For Socialist Propaganda—Get It And Push It Along.

The Labor News Co. is pleased to announce the publication of "American Industrial Evolution," a new 96 page booklet, from the pen of Justus Ebert. "American Industrial Evolution" ran serially last year through the Daily and Weekly People, receiving close reading and much praise, as many letters to the author attest.

"American Industrial Evolution" traces the growth of capitalism from the combined agricultural and handicraft period up to the integrated trusts. Simultaneously it shows the tremendous changes, social and political, that this growth occasioned. Starting with the American Revolution, the reader is gradually taken through the great epochs of American history. The early American Working Class Revolution, the Civil War, the Grange Revolt, Populism, Henry George, Bryan and Hearst movements are depicted and analyzed; as are also the Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and the Industrial Workers of the World; Socialist Party and Socialist Labor Party. Any workingman reading this work will find it a bird's-eye view of American history from a working class standpoint. It is comprehensive, exhaustive, yet concise, and treats essentials only.

The booklet is printed on good paper and is one of the best from the Labor News press. It retails at 15 cents a copy; ten cents to sections. "American Industrial Evolution" is a good addition to Socialist propaganda. Push it along!



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I wonder why it is the Socialists must season so benign a principle as theirs with the sauce of class hatred.

UNCLE SAM—Do they?

B. J.—Why, certainly they do. Don't you know that they preach class hatred?

U. S.—No; I don't; and what's more I know they don't.

B. J.—Will you deny that the Socialists are always saying that they aim at the conquest of power by the working class?

U. S.—No; I won't deny that; on the contrary, I admit it and approve of it.

B. J.—Very well, and what, pray, do you call that if not seasoning a good principle with hatred, class hatred. How can one class win without another losing?

U. S.—It simply can't be done; right you are in that.

B. J.—Now, how can you deny that that sort of thing is seasoning of hatred? Classes are bad things; where they exist rows, conflicts, hatred must be. What could be the use of wiping out one class to set up another?

U. S.—Now you begin to talk sense.

B. J.—There, then you agree, don't you, that this setting up one class and setting down of another keeps up class rows and hatred?

U. S.—I fully agree that to set up one class and set down another and keeping up class distinctions don't set us further on the road toward a humane existence.

B. J.—Well, I'm glad to hear you say so. That's what I meant.

U. S.—And, if that means anything, it means that you suppose the victory of the working class would be similar to the victories of all other classes; a change of oppressors.

B. J.—That's it!

U. S.—And that is wrong.

B. J.—How so?

U. S.—If you drop a lighted parlor match into a box of gunpowder, it will explode, eh?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And if you drop a lighted common sulphur match into that box—

B. J.—It will explode likewise.

U. S.—Does it follow from that that whatever you drop into that box, an explosion will follow?

B. J. ponders.

U. S.—If you drop a tumbleful of water into it—

B. J.—No, no explosion will then follow.

U. S.—And the gunpowder's explosive powers—

B. J.—Will be at an end thereafter.

U. S.—Just so in this gunpowder social system that our race has been living in. The successive victories of the several classes were so many lighted matches of different composition dropped into it; "explosions" had to follow; that is, class distinctions, with all the conflicts and hatreds thereby implied had to continue. Why? Because the program that each of these previous classes brought along with it, and had to bring along with it, obedient to the law of its own existence, was a class war program, it was because they were all based upon a principle that was the PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF THE THINGS NEEDED TO EARN A LIVING BY. With the working class it is otherwise; the program that it is bound to bring along with it is the PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF THE THINGS TO EARN A LIVING BY. Thus the victory of the working class necessarily means the abolition of class distinctions, the wiping out of class wars, the doing away with class hatred, the laying of the only foundation possible for "Peace on Earth, good will among men." Catch on?

B. J.—Somewhat.

U. S.—Thus the Socialist's principles alone are the principles that are not seasoned with hatred, but are seasoned with love; all other political and economic movements, on the contrary, whatever their name, whatever their pretences, are ones that are seasoned in hatred; each and all of them cling to the PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF THE THINGS NEEDED TO EARN A LIVING BY, consequently, all start from, are built upon, the source of all class hatred. Think this over.

MALLOCK

THE BEST THEY HAVE.

(By Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the S. L. P.)

In this arrangement of their latest attack on Socialism, the members of the Civic Federation were extremely ill-advised. The most remarkable feature of the Socialist movement at present is the hold it is getting upon the reading, thinking portion of the working class. Later there will come a mass movement. Just now the half-dozen men in a thousand who really use their brains are the ones upon whom the burden of the revolutionary agitation rests.

The way it happened:—"Socialism! Socialism!" said Gompers and Mitchell in reply to a question by Belmont at the last dinner of the Civic Federation, "why, that's what we fellows always kick out of our conventions. It's pensions for old people what can't earn anything. Don't worry. Leave that to us. Just you pay for the dinner."

"But," said Belmont, "my man Farley told me that he heard one of them talking to a crowd of my Interborough Railway dupes the time you leaders had such a hard time breaking the strike. He told the crowd that I received \$75,000 in fares per day and paid out \$9,000 in wages. Say, he put those blokes wise to our whole game from beginning to end, just as well as you or I could have done. He rolled up facts and figures until the crowd got pretty mad and Farley sneaked away. Farley said the man called his talk economic science."

"What's that?" asked Gompers and Mitchell in the same breath?

"Whatever it is," put in Ralph Easley, "it's awful!"

It was President Eliot's turn to speak up. "Economic Science," said that dignitary, "if you will permit me to make an observation, is not necessarily vulgar or nasty. Neither is it dangerous to the social well-being. We have much of it at the universities. It is true that a century and more ago Adam Smith taught that labor produces all wealth. But, like foot-ball, we have so revised and reformed this science that it can be indulged in by gentlemen. The people I have in my employ to teach it, on \$700 or \$1,000 per year must say that bread, meat, and steel rails could not possibly be brought into being unless Harry Thaw and the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough gave their consent and directed the operations."

"That's us," said Gompers. "John, didn't we tell 'em that at the last convention? We didn't quite know what it was. So its 'economic science'!" And so Eliot moved and Gompers seconded the motion to bring Mallock to America. Mallock was selected because in one book ("Cowardly Agnosticism") he had fought and killed the theory of evolution, and in another ("Is Life Worth Living") had destroyed the Protestant religion. The third of the Herculean tasks should be done in America.

Whatever flaws we of America may find in the Socialist movement of Continental Europe, it is certain that Mallock would not have had the cold nerve to stand before five hundred students and teachers in Paris, Berlin, or Moscow and say of Socialism what he said at Columbia University. Only Freshmen snickered at his hopelessly stupid attempts at being funny. But after he attacked not only industrial but political democracy and stated that the many could not rule—after he had cited France as an example of the failure of republican institutions, the whole audience applauded vociferously. It showed the tendencies of the times. Here is proof that the disfranchisement of all the black and four-fifths of the white voters of Virginia and Texas has the consent of America's intellectual elite.

The general drift and import of Mallock's reasoning may be gained from a half-dozen remarks which I select almost at random. One after another he trotted out our old acquaintances:

"Giving the producer all he produces by dividing capital would be inadvisable. In Prussia, when the peasants produced separately, life was poor, hard and uncivilized. Would the wage-workers wish to return to that state of poverty?"

This man traveled three thousand miles to ask "What would Socialism do with the idlers?" and this, while London alone has a million or more of starving miserables and the United States 10,000,000, a half of which are regulars at the profession.

It was just about the time of day, when a mile distant, on Fifth Ave., hundreds of shiftless worthless, drunken lascivious millionaires were rolling out of Central Park to their homes when this "scientist" asked the question—"what will Socialism do with the shifters?"

Throughout the world, wherever the

Socialist movement has found a footing, every Socialist platform, manifesto, book—every hopeful word or glance from worker to worker has spoken of their demand, for democracy in the government of industry. But Mallock, after a half-generation of writing on the subject declares that "Socialism is impossible because military methods cannot be applied to industrial operation."

So much for what he said. Just as remarkable were his omissions. Think of a man trying to deliver a knock-out blow to the Socialist movement, and the theories of Marx, and refraining from uttering a syllable concerning the economic interpretation of history. The reason for this, on second thought, is obvious. Economic theories have and will always be a subject for theorists. The struggle of social classes, as the chief causal element in history is a glaring reality which to-day stands in the market place.

One argument alone, an argument which Mallock worked to death throughout his five lectures is worthy of refutation by the Socialists. The "power of direction," as Mallock called it, is an element in the labor process which observing people have always recognized. Walker harped upon it as much as Mallock. To Marx it appeared as a form of highly skilled labor. Mallock makes of it an ineradicable cause of aristocracy and slavery. We take the answer to this Seventeenth Century contention from a well known capitalist paper, the Chicago Record-Herald of the 19th of February, which was enough to note that the Mallock and Chancellor Days are doing the Socialist movement more good than harm, replies with the following editorial:

The Fuss Over Mr. Mallock. The "discovery" of Mr. Mallock is an amusing episode. That skillful controversialist and able writer has been combating social and economic reform of a "socialistic" character for twenty years, but in England he is known merely as a sophisticated defender of the existing order of things. The trouble with Mr. Mallock is that his arguments are full of fallacies and assumptions—that he is setting up men of straw and triumphantly destroying them to the delight of a handful of complacent persons whose philosophy is summed up in the phrase, "whatever is is right." Neither the socialists nor the consistent individualists recognize Mr. Mallock as an intellectually honest and earnest thinker.

Mr. Mallock lays great stress on "ability" and claims proper regard for it as against that school of socialists who would ignore all natural inequality of intelligence and capacity. Not all socialists advocate equal pay for unequal work, and very few of them dream of denying that ability is a real factor in the production of wealth. Aside from this, however, what Mr. Mallock always forgets is that to defend ability and superiority is by no means to defend the present order. Mr. Mallock is not living in a society of equal opportunities, of a fair field and no favors, in a society in which wealth is distributed in accordance with an exact principle of justice. He is living in a society full of privilege, of survivals of a feudal order, of laws and institutions which had their origin in conquest, war and rapine. Can Mr. Mallock find any connection between industrial "ability" and the Irish or British system of land tenure? Is equality of opportunity possible in any country whose natural resources are monopolized by a small privileged class? France needed a terrible upheaval to destroy land monopoly and establish a system of peasant proprietorship. If Mr. Mallock had lived in the days of the French revolution he would doubtless have talked, as he does now, about all progress being due to the minority, about the rightful rewards of capacity and the justice of unequal pay for unequal service to society. He would have been absurdly irrelevant then, and he is, for the most part, absurdly irrelevant to-day.

He is not only assuming industrial conditions that have never yet existed, but he is also confounding the ability to produce wealth, to discover markets, to improve methods, with the ability to grab, to exploit, to manipulate, to gamble, to plunder society. "Jim the Penman" had unusual ability—to forge signatures—but society has seen fit to discourage that sort of ability. The ability to extort, to devise schemes evasive of law, to secure unfair privileges at the expense of the community, need not be "rewarded" for the sake of progress. Rather does it need "chastening."

Mr. Mallock's arguments are "pure-

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

THE ROCKEFELLER GIFT TO "EDUCATION."

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The recent gift of \$32,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller consists of stocks and bonds of the various railroads and industrial corporations and not in cash as some people think.

Rockefeller means by this "gift" to still further subsidize the seats of learning by the record donation, because of the fact that should a strike occur on any of the railroad systems for a shorter work day and more pay or a like move on the part of the employees of the various industrial corporations, a howl will go up from the heads of the college institutions on account of the danger to their dividends or the interest which accrues from the ownership of stocks and bonds respectively.

It is another bid to bolster up the capitalist system, on the part of the Standard Oil magnate, and it is in order that the Socialist exposes this phase of the "gift," which no privately-owned press dare do.

Timothy Walsh.

New York, February 16.

THE JOLIET REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—In "The United Mine Workers Journal" of January 17, there appears the report of Secretary Wilson to the recent Indianapolis convention. On page eleven of this issue the following items appear in the report:—

Jan. 11, Joliet Republican Printing Co., stationery for Dec. . . . \$157.50
Feb. 8, Joliet Republican Printing Co., stationery for Jan. . . . 212.75
Mar. 17, Joliet Republican Printing Co., printing for Feb. . . . 588.50
May 10, Joliet Republican Printing Co., bill for Mar. and April . . . 688.25
June 12, Joliet Republican Printing Co., printing for May . . . 490.86
Aug. 9, Joliet Republican Printing Co., bill for June . . . 520.50
Oct. 20, Joliet Republican Printing Co., printing, stationery, etc. . . . 313.75
Nov. 27, Joliet Republican Printing Co., stationery, circulars, etc. . . . 227.05

It was Smith of the Joliet Printing Co. who secured the discharge of Philip Veal, organizer, from Chas. O. Sherman, ex-president of the I. W. W. Smith is now, as formerly, printing Sherman's "Industrial Worker." John Mitchell is his friend. He is evidently acting in Mitchell's interest, in directing and aiding Sherman.

A Miner.

Bluemond, Ill., February 17.

PROGRESS IN DAYTON, O.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—It has been a long time since Dayton, O., has been heard from in our English organs, so I write these lines.

We have a select bunch of S. Pites here, who take care not to mention the S. L. P. They are led by one Caldwell. The principal agitation is done for some mail order house in Chicago. The older element in them are all Bergeristic; the younger is uninformed. When I first went to their meetings they tried to capture me, but instead of turning captive, I gave the younger element some light on the difference.

Though the S. Pites take care not to mention us, we of the S. L. P. were very much in evidence on February 13th. We held a meeting, our principal speaker being Louis Nagy, from Chicago. There were about 125 men and women in the hall to listen to him. We sold 17 English pamphlets, among them "What Means This Strike?" "Reform or Revolution?" and "The Burning Question of Trades-Unionism." We have also broken the ground for another branch on the north side of the city.

The S. Pites do not take any stock in organizing the foreigners, as there are but few votes among them; and they only care for votes. Now, we are only Hungarians, but we are to meet them in a joint debate, and will easily prove that we have the only revolutionary organization in the city of Dayton.

Yours for the S. L. P.

C. Sautho.

Dayton, O., February 21.

PUTTING THE BLAME WHERE IT BELONGS.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—A few days ago, I read in a local paper, "academic" where they are not absolutely unsound or sophistical. That's why he has made no impression whatever in England and why he will fail here.

When the struggle against the working class takes the form of serious argument, the intelligent protagonists of capitalism are ashamed of themselves. But Mallock, applauded to the echo by crowds of the "purely academic," never realizes his position.

"Steamship Collision. Cowardice of Crew Blamed for Loss of Many Lives." I have read similar news before. What I want to say is this: I wonder that no one arises to hurl back this malicious lie, this dirty slander, from whence it comes. Where are the seamen of the Gompers' Seamen's Union, when Brother Capital so maligns Brother Labor?

I think that a workman when in danger, is in duty bound to save his life, as nobody will care a bit for his wife, children—family; perhaps, even a helpless old mother. He would be criminal to throw his life away, when the capitalists make no provision for the rescue of life. Everyday we read in the newspaper how the capitalists kill the working class by the wholesale. They care more for profit than for life. And it is their criminal policy that is breeding disaster; they alone are responsible for it.

E. B.

Columbus, O., February 21.

"MARE'S NESTS" AND HORNET'S NESTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Henry Laurens Call having used the sacred precincts of Columbia University to justify Socialism before the American Society for the Advancement of Science, it seems quite natural that Mr. Mallock should be imported to nullify that justification. Has he succeeded? I for one am afraid that Mr. Mallock's lectures characterizing Marx' theories as "an intellectual mare's nest," will prove that, if there is any nest in the matter, it is the wrong kind of a nest, as far as capitalism is concerned. Those lectures have stirred up a discussion, which betrays the weaknesses of capitalism throwing it on the defensive and leaving it open to destructive attack. Considering the conditions in this country, revealed by the various investigations, proving capitalist ability to be synonymous with swindle, it would have been better by far, had the capitalists acted on the principle of letting well enough alone and thus save themselves from the vigorous attention now bestowed upon them. As it is, from Mr. Mallock's "intellectual mare's nest" there has issued a hornet's nest for capitalism, which the capitalists will yet live to bemoan. Artemus Ward has shown that even New England runs and measles have a place in the scheme of nature; who, then, will argue that Mr. Mallock has lived in vain?

James Donnelly.

New York, February 19.

THE ANARCHISTIC "CALL."

To the Daily and Weekly People.—If any one doubts the existence of an anarchist newspaper, in Paterson, let him be deceived by reading the Lincoln's birthday editorial "comments" in the "Morning Call." Referring to the killing of Cortese, the Call says:

"This crime is without parallel in the State of New Jersey and there are very few precedents in the country. There was a similar case in the murder of a Western Governor in the same manner, and it is no credit to this city that such people as Anson Phelps Stokes and his wife, in company with some prominent anarchists, were permitted to hold a 'protest meeting'—that is a meeting to protest against the prosecution of Governor Vardaman's murderers. We think it is now time for the city authorities to put a stop to meetings of this sort. Of course the lawyers will say that it is unconstitutional to prevent free speech, and it is, but the authorities could and should suppress such meetings and then discuss the question of unconstitutionality afterward. In a measure the aldermen are responsible. They should pass an ordinance preventing public meetings of any sort without a permit from some proper city official, and the latter should have the right to use his discretion in granting the permit. This would give the police authorities jurisdiction. Of course if some one took the suggested ordinance to the United States supreme court it probably would be declared unconstitutional, but who is going to take it there?"

A comment on the "comment" is almost unnecessary, but I will call attention to a few clauses. Mark what the "Call" says about meetings held to protest against the illegal kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and their confinement in prison as convicted criminals. Note further the statement which follows it—regarding the aldermanic passage of an unconstitutional ordinance. Is not that the limit? Is it not anarchy of the most dangerous type? The Call admits it to be unlawful even to the extent of being recognized as unconstitutional by the court, and yet in the face of all that it advocates setting aside all law and becoming a law unto itself. Is that not anarchy?

Is it not time the working class organized on just lines to protect themselves from the capitalist anarchists who are a unit with the "Call's" statements; and who aim to suppress the working class? The proper working class organization is here, known as the I. W. W. or Industrial Workers of the World. Its mission is to organize THE WHOLE WORKING

CLASS regardless of where they are or what they do. The interest of one is the interest of all, and an injury to one is the concern of all. The I. W. W. aims to take and hold all the industries and products to operate and distribute them in the interest of the whole producing class. If we do not combine on I. W. W. lines, the anarchistic suggestion of the "Morning Call" will be forced upon us.

Fraternally yours,

R. Berdan.

Paterson, N. J., February 18.

AS TO RACE AND LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Comrade Stromqvist is irresistible—irresistible in the temperance of his language, in his sweet reasonableness, and above all in his pathetic appeal to be taken seriously. He shall have his wish. And first permit me, as one of the comrades responsible for the movement criticized, to assure our comrade that no one realizes the potency and force of his objections more strongly than the men and women who have initiated this organization. If we have persisted in spite of these objections it was because we believed that the arguments on the other side were, and are, still more potent and powerful.

Personally I am as much opposed to Race and Language branches within the S. L. P. as any one can be; I would vote to abolish them all. I hold that if men or women are not sufficiently acquainted with the language of the country to conduct their political business in it then they ought not to have an equal vote in directing the activities and shaping the policy of a party whose discussions are carried on in that language. But as strongly as I am opposed to Language Branches in the party am I in favor of Race or Language Federations to organize all the sections of our heterogeneous population. The function of such bodies is to act as organizers or drill sergeants of that Socialist army of which the American proletariat must furnish the main and directing body. I have long been of the opinion that there is a crying need for a German Federation to assimilate and prevent the dispersion of the numbers of Socialistically inclined German workmen whom we are told emigrate to this country and from lack of such affiliation become lost to the movement. Such a Federation would also help to educate and develop the true Socialist feeling amongst the German Socialists here at present, and put an end to the scandals arising from the efforts of unscrupulous grafters to play the German branches against the American members—a thing that was only possible because we have had in the party organizations of men speaking different languages, but having equal voting powers.

With the Irish although the language creates no difficulty the case for a distinct organization is stronger than for any other race. Note well this point! The Irish are the only race in America among whom are organized associations for the express purpose of assisting capitalist political parties in the old country. The United Irish League of America is a case in point. Its one end and aim is to boost the reputation of the representatives in Parliament of the Irish capitalist class to popularize their propaganda, and finance their organizations. As it claims to speak in the name of Ireland it holds the attention and wins the sympathy of the Irish in America, and working on this basis, it succeeds in delivering the Irish vote to the political parties of the American capitalist class, and the Irish dollars to the Irish capitalist class. We propose to fight these tricksters with weapons somewhat like their own; to the capitalist organizations of Irish-America we will oppose a Socialist organization of Irish-America, and to the warm-hearted Irish laborer desiring to help the people at home in their fight for freedom we will appeal to aid that fight through the Socialist organization of the Irish Working Class whose history and struggles it will be our duty to keep him posted on. It is our belief, a belief founded upon experience, that nothing will so quickly attract the sympathetic interest of an Irishman in America to the Socialist propaganda as the knowledge that the same fight is being waged and the same teachings being spread by men of his race and class in Ireland. The enthusiastic outpourings of the Irish to hear a speaker from Ireland, and their readiness to buy literature from Ireland is proof of this, and it will be part of our duty to take advantage of this tendency to push such Socialistic literature from Ireland as will broaden and develop the mental horizon of our countrymen, and prepare them to take their place in the revolutionary army of the American proletariat. That is why we wish to affiliate directly with the movement in Ireland—to give our organization a proper standing amongst the Irish in America.

Finally let me ask all our critics: Is Socialism an International movement, or is it not? If it is, why do you object to us trying to help the movement in Ireland? We have already secured over thirty names in New York District, and many inquiries and promises from all over the country. Every indication points to our festival on the third of March being the greatest feat of revolutionary song and comradeship New York has ever known, and so all is well with the world.

Yours fraternally,

James Connolly.

153 Hawthorne Ave., Newark, N. J.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

F. H. KALAMAZOO, MICH.—The capitalist press has had the kindness to remove doubt from the workers' mind. In 1905, when the I. W. W. was launched, the capitalist press had nothing but curses for the I. W. W. and loving compliments for the A. F. of L. Since the last convention the same press has kept up to the old courses against the revolutionists who overthrew Sherman, and has transferred to Sherman the loving compliments it had bestowed on the A. F. of L. He who has eyes can see.

R. L. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Yes, Labor PRODUCES all wealth. That does not mean that Labor is the only source of material wealth. In the language of the quotation cited by Marx, "labor is the father and the earth the mother of use-values."

Next question next week.

S. J. B. CANTON, O.—The feature of the Dick militia law is that it transforms the whole population of the land into a reserve militia, and that it transforms that reserve militia into a U. S. military force, with the President as its commander in chief. Useless to speculate upon the "scheme" back of law. Let the scheme be the worst, it cannot be worse than in Russia, and yet the Czar is kept in perpetual hot water, emulating the martyrs on the catalogue of martyrs.

F. K. OMAHA, NEB.—The feature of Sherman's bills is, not so much their hugeness, but the padding that they underwent. The Toronto case illustrates the point to perfection. He charged for hotel when he took none; for meals which were paid for by I. W. W. members; for "incidentals" that he did not have. He was in the company of I. W. W. men from the time he landed in the morning to the time he took the train that same evening. It was a pure case "wrong charge."

HARTFORD, CONN., S. L. P. ORGANIZER.—Notices must be in on Tuesdays, 10 p. m. If later, they are too late for the Weekly.

A. L. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Ely's book on "The Labor Movement in America" is as good as any. Apply Labor News.

J. S. S. NAPIERVILLE, ILL.—Now to your last question—Whatever benefit the craft Union confers upon its members is conferred at the cost of the rest of the Working Class. Consequently, in the end, everybody, the craft Union included, is dragged down.

A. M. S. GAGETOWN, MICH.—Now to your last question—The worker could not be robbed at all in consumption but for the circumstance that he is a wage slave, that is, is robbed in production. As a consequence of the robbery he is submitted to in the shop, he is likewise afterward robbed in consumption.

C. N. C. PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Guede's calculation is surely correct. It is one of many calculations on the subject, all of which demonstrate that excessive work is now no longer necessary for an ample supply of wealth for all.

W. G. KALAMAZOO, MICH.—John Jacob Astor was, and all his descendants are gentiles. He was not a Jew.

A. G. TRENTON.—With next week's issue the promised answers to the specific questions put by correspondents on "As To Politics" will all have been given, and, as announced, the discussion will be closed. That column will remain open only for the attempted answers to the question put by The People. Those answers must be ANSWERS, that is to say, no attempts under the pretence of "answering" to relash the matter.

C. H., NEW YORK.—If "yes" or "no" must be the answer, without any qualifying explanations—yes; the Russian Government is controlled by the capitalist class.

F. H. B. BOULDER, COLO.—Communicate with Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the S. L. P., 2-6 New Read street, this city.

H. J. B. FLORENCE, COLO.—First—Next week, as promised two weeks ago, all the questions on "As to Politics" will have been answered, and the discussion will be closed. No further contributions against the Party's attitude will be accepted. Under a new head "Unionism and Politics," your article will then be published, also the articles of all Party members and friends who may wish to contribute arguments and facts in favor of political action.

Second—You are implored, when writing again, to number your pages. No end of confusion and trouble arises from the neglect to do so. All other sinners take notice.

I. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The Daily of the 11th of February, the earliest possible date on which to communicate and acknowledge receipt of your first letter, contained this Letter-Box answer to you:

"I. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—One critic out of season can raise more dust than a dozen constructionists can ally. The part of the I. W. W. man now is to organize, rather than to find fault with I. W. W. headquarters."

Your present letter, dated that very 11th, finding fault with this office for NOT YET having published or acknowledged your letter, vindicates the apprehension entertained with regard to your letter criticising I. W. W. headquarters—the apprehension of rashness and hastiness on your part.

J. I., TORONTO, CAN.—The Anarchist's false conception regarding Government is, to a not small degree, due to the capitalist's false claim that his style of Government is the only style of Government that ever was.

V. H. K., NEW YORK.—When you were told that you surely thank your stars that we are not in a state of actual war to-day, the meaning was not that the capitalists would have jailed and hanged you for your letter. The meaning was that neither could your letter have appeared, nor The People's answer, and we would BOTH, and all of us, be skulking about dodging bullets. What was meant was just what was said.

J. A., CINCINNATI, O.—The sight is of frequent occurrence—clergymen in belligerent nations, both simultaneously blessing the arms of their respective sides, and alternately, with the soldiers of the opposite lying dead or wounded on the field, singing Te Deum—rejoicing. It is Socialism, and Socialism alone, and no other movement before Socialism that does establish and practice the principle of the brotherhood of the race.

I. A. B. READING, PA.—Whenever The People is found in error, let the correction be sent in. No greater favor can be rendered to this office.

R. B. PATERSON, N. J.; J. B. PHILADELPHIA, PA.; M. P. H., BUTTE, MONT.; W. W. C. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.; H. F. CINCINNATI, O.; P. C. J., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.; W. G., BELLEVILLE, O.; E. A. C., EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I.; J. W., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; B. S. P., CINCINNATI, O.; H. G. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; F. S. H., SHIELDS, B. C.—Matter received.

GRAND CONCERT

By Members of

The New York Symphony

Orchestra

LEO SCHULZ, CONDUCTOR

Under the Auspices of the

...SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY...

FOR THE DAILY PEOPLE

AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

Lexington Ave., Est. 43rd and 44th Sts.

On Sunday, March 17th, 1907, at 3 p. m.

EMINENT VOCAL SOLOISTS

TICKET

ADMITTING ONE

25 CENTS

HAT CHECK TEN CENTS

VAUDEVILLE TO FOLLOW CONCERT

BALL AT 8 P. M.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6
New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798
Dundas street, London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Postponed regular meeting held at
headquarters, Daily People building, 9-6
New Reade street, N. Y. City, February
23. Archer, chairman. Kuhn and Aug-
ustine absent. Minutes accepted.

Correspondence: From Chas. Rhode,
Pachogue, L. I.; Members-at-large,
Niagara Falls; Branch I, Section Kings
County; Sections Albany and Oneida
County, vote on candidates for S. E. C.;
From S. Worster, Hornell, N. Y., and Sam-
uel L. Brooks, Buffalo, N. Y., regarding
campaign list. From Section Monroe
County, officers elected. Received and
filed.

Correspondence Bureau reported letter
from Queens County in regard to re-
organization; also on state campaign
lists. From Utica in regard to leaflet
on State Agitation, advising results and
meetings held. From Albany, requesting
financial blanks, sending vote on S. E. C.
candidates, and reporting with reference
to joint meetings with Sections Renes-
sela and Schenectady. Received.

Boris Reinstein appeared before the
Committee and unfolded a plan of agita-
tion, which it was decided to take up in
conjunction with the Sections in New
York City. It was accordingly decided
to send some one else to Jamestown, if
necessary. E. Moonella was delegated to
refer matter of Reinstein agitation in
N. Y. City to Section New York County.

The Secretary was authorized to can-
vass the vote on S. E. C. candidates,
when same closes, and to notify newly
elected Committee of its election and
next meeting.

Reinstein having offered to visit sec-
tions on his return trip to Buffalo, it
was decided to instruct the Corre-
spondence Bureau to write and arrange dates
and meetings.

Meeting adjourned.

J. Ebert, Secretary.

WASHINGTON S. E. C.

Minutes of Washington S. E. C., Feb-
ruary 16. Absent, Riorden, Present,
Dehly, Hertz, A. Brearcliff, S. Brearcliff,
O'Hanrahan, Fagerdahl. The minutes
of the previous meeting, January 4,
read and adopted.

A letter from Section Tacoma re-
questing that the S. E. C. agitation
fund be equally divided between the
sections of the State to aid in financing
the De Leon tour, was laid over to new
business.

Financial report was read and adopted
as follows: Balance in treasury,
\$159.42. Stamps on hand, January 31,
1907, \$5.26.

The Tacoma letter was taken up and
discussed. Owing to information ex-
tended to Section Tacoma by Section
Seattle pertaining to the De Leon tour,
a motion prevailed to place the same
on file.

The State Bulletin was continued
another month, and the comrades of
the State asked to contribute to its
columns. Meeting adjourned to meet
the first Friday in March.

S. Brearcliff.

Recording Sec'y, Box 1040.

COLORADO S. E. C.

Colorado S. E. C. has been reorgan-
ized, with headquarters at Denver. The
State secretary is Alban E. Higgins,
2619 16th street, Denver.

MARCH FESTIVAL APPROACHES.

Program Will Include Four Soloists—Leo
Schultz To Lead Orchestra.

The entertainment committee of Sec-
tion New York County, Socialist Labor
Party, is actively engaged in completing
arrangements for the coming Daily Peo-
ple festival, to be held on Sunday, March
17th, at Grand Central Palace. The con-
cert program by the New York Sym-
phony Orchestra under the leadership of
Mr. Leo Schultz will include four solo-
ists, cello, violin, piano and vocal. The
program, as well as names of soloists,
will shortly be announced.

Ten thousand throwaways announcing
this concert and ball have been ordered
printed at the last regular meeting of
the entertainment committee. The same
will be ready in a few days to be had at
the office of L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade
street. Members and sympathizers of
the S. L. P. should provide themselves
with a number of them and pass them
over to their friends.

The Socialist Women are devoting
their time just at present to the bazaar
and fair to be held in conjunction with
the entertainment and ball. Some beau-
tiful pillows are being embroidered.
Knitted articles and many other things
of a diversified variety are being ex-
ecuted. Other comrades who have up to
now not given the bazaar and fair a

thought, are called upon to emulate the
Socialist Women. Many things are
wanted. The committee will profitably
dispose of everything sent, for the Daily
People. Get busy, comrades and friends,
Exercise your talents. Show what you
can do.

The restaurant will as in the past be
under our own supervision, and we in-
tend to improve the service on this oc-
casion. Assistance is wanted. We there-
fore call upon all men and women who
are able and willing to volunteer to send
their names and addresses at once to L.
Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street.

The ball which is to follow the concert
given by the New York Symphony Or-
chestra will start after 8 o'clock at
night. The best I. W. W. musicians will
furnish the music for the dance.

Members and sympathizers are again
reminded of the journal which the com-
mittee will issue on this occasion to se-
cure advertisements at the rate of \$1.00
per space or \$5.00 per half page. Speak
to your grocer, butcher and others with
whom you deal about it.

BAZAAR AND FAIR.

We are pleased to announce the first
acknowledgments of presents for the
Bazaar and Fair to be held in connection
with the Daily People Festival at Grand
Central Palace on Sunday, March 17th.

The presents received are as follows:
George Wisnauk and H. Neufeld, Brook-
lyn, N. Y., fine framed pictures; S.
Moskowitz, city, eight fine engravings;
Socialist, city, box of fine cigars; Smith
and Director, Brooklyn, N. Y., fine
framed picture; K. Z., six smoker's sets
and tray; Mrs. T. Boasie of Socialist
Women of Greater New York Branch D,
handsome embroidered side board scarf,
embroidered centre piece, artistic
cushion, gold arm and hammer pin, disc
figure.

L. Abelson, Organizer.
2-6 New Reade street, New York.

THE DE LEON TOUR SCHEDULE.

New Castle, Pa., March 3.
Chicago, Ill., March 4.
St. Louis, Mo., March 6-7.
Kansas City, Mo., March 8-9.
Omaha, Neb., March 10-11.
Denver, Colo., March 12-14.
Grand Junction, Colo., March 16.
Salt Lake City, Utah, March 17-18.
Ogden, Utah, March 19.
Tonopah, Nevada, March 21.
Goldfield, Nevada, March 22-23.
Rhyolite, Nevada, March 25.
Los Angeles, Cal., and vicinity, March
27-31.
San Jose, Cal., April 2.
San Francisco and Oakland, Cal.,
April 3-7.
Portland, Ore., April 9-16.
Tacoma, Wash., April 11.
Seattle, Wash., April 12-14.
Vancouver, B. C., April 15-16.
Pasco, Wash., April 17.
Spokane, Wash., April 18-19.
Butte, Montana, April 22-24.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 28.
St. Paul, Minn., April 27.
Milwaukee, Wis., April 28.

NEW CASTLE, PA., ATTENTION!

The meeting at which Daniel De
Leon will speak in New Castle will be
held under the auspices of the I. W. W.
Arrangements have been completed,
and the affair will be a mass public
meeting on "Industrial Unionism."
The meeting will take place in the
Opera House, on Sunday March 3rd,
2:30 p. m. Admission free.

DETROIT LECTURES.

Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party,
will hold a series of lecture meetings at
Mannebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue,
Hastings street entrance, 2:30 P. M. Sun-
day afternoons.
March 3—Will Government Ownership
of Public Utilities Benefit the Working
Class?
March 10—The Working Class and the
Tactics Necessary for Their Emancipa-
tion.
March 17—Commune Celebration and
Bazaar at Weibel's Hall, corner Gratiot
and Ropelle street, from 2 to 11 P. M.

REINSTEIN'S LECTURE

Delivered to the Largest Arlington Hall
Audience Yet—A Splendid Discourse.

February 26th was the best all-round
evening at the Arlington Hall lectures,
held under the auspices of Section New
York, S. L. P., since their opening. The
audience was the biggest, the lecture was
of the best, and—there was a philosphi-
cal anarchist present who injected a
large element of humor into a very serious
question.

Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, the lec-
turer, handled his subject, Anarchists or
Revolutionary Socialists, Which?, in an
able manner.

A large number of questions followed;
then discussion occurred, in which the
philosophical anarchist wanted to know
"when will man be permitted to govern
himself?" To which Reinstein answered
"When he becomes a Robinson Crusoe."
And then Reinstein recalled a letter of
"A Genuine Anarchist" who wrote: "I
born myself; I run my own railroad; I
deliver my own messages, bake my own
bread, and when I die I intend to bury
myself." This reductio ad absurdum
brought down the house.

The collection amounted to \$10.00.
Lazarus Abelson was chairman.

Last Wednesday evening Reinstein
spoke again on "Socialist Politicians and
Revolutionary Socialists—Which?"
Frank Bohn resumes his series next
Wednesday.

MOVING FUND'S STEADY CLIMB

TOWARD \$3,000 MARK ENCOURAGING—OVER \$1,800 IN HAND—LAST
WEEK'S RECEIPTS EXCEED THOSE OF PRECEDING WEEK.

The Moving Fund continues to move
up to the \$3,000 mark with encouraging
steadiness. This week's receipts show
an increase over those of the preceding
week. One hundred and thirteen dollars
and forty cents were added; bringing the
grand total over the \$1,800 mark.

Noteworthy among the lists this week
is No. 106, for \$8.75, collected by the
late Mrs. Julius Eck; her last work for
the Socialist Labor Party, for whose
principles she lived long and well.
Another is No. 366, collected by N.
McGarrigle, of Manchester, N. H., for
\$13.25. The long list of names shows
that McGarrigle is a hustler; also that
the S. L. P. press has many friends in
New Hampshire. On the whole, the
Moving Fund makes obvious the fact
that the friends of the S. L. P. are quite
numerous; and that the S. L. P. is a
very widely diffused "corps." Such
being the fact, our members should not
be timid about approaching non-mem-
bers. Perseverance on the part of all in-
terested will win out; and the \$3,000 re-
quired will soon be an assured fact.

Amounts Received.

British Columbia, Vancouver,	
E. Paul	50
Canada, Dawson, Ukou, W. E.	
Kunz, \$1; J. Rivard, \$1; G.	
Findley, \$1; C. Lund, \$2.	5.00
United States, List 47, In-	
diana, Indianapolis, C. Lag-	
ler, \$1; W. Stuffer, \$1; N.	
Beck, 50c; J. Ruckhard,	
50c; August Kobler, 50c;	
"Caah," 50c; F. Herder,	4.25
25c.	
List 48, Indiana, Indianapolis,	
C. Julian, \$1; F. Janke, \$1	2.00
List 51, Louisville, Kentucky,	
J. Arnold, 25c; J. Doyle,	
25c; J. Ulrich, 25c; T.	
Sweeney, 50c; F. Blake,	
25c; F. Giffey, 25c; E.	
Geot, 50c; H. Schult, 50c;	
R. Schmidt, 50c; J. Kohl,	3.50
25c.	
List 52, Louisville, Kentucky,	
L. Fleisher, 25c; D. Fernu-	
son, 50c; J. O'Hearn,	
10c; H. Bauer, 25c; E.	
Krause, 25c; Kleinberg,	
10c; M. Meyer, 10c; H.	
Schmidt, 10c; W. Brown,	
25c; A. Schmutz, 50c; M.	
Rohmstein, 15c.	2.50
List 51, Massachusetts, Holy-	
oke, H. Neffe, \$1; M.	
Thiedeman, 50c; G. Alfieri,	
50c; Section Holyoke \$3.	5.00
List 58, Minnesota, St. Paul,	
H. Caumig, 50c; E. Con-	
stant, \$1; R. Petersen, 25c.	1.75
List 59, Minnesota, St. Paul,	
A. Ahlberg, 50c; A. Jansen,	
50c; S. Johnson, \$1.50; C.	
Hahnson, 25c.	2.75
List 90, Minnesota, St. Paul,	
H. Carstenson, 25c; F.	
Carstenson, 25c.	.60
List 103, New Jersey, Hob-	
oken, T. Boasie, \$2; L. Ben-	
son, 25c; "Friend" 25c;	
"Rox," 25c; G. Signarowitz,	
\$1; T. Hertz, 50c; L. Eric-	
son, 50c; A. Wassbauer,	
50c; T. Nypsen, 25c; J.	
Wilkins, \$1; O. Grey, \$1; P.	
Bronsted, \$1; I. Hurwitz,	8.75
25c.	
List 107, New Jersey, Paterson,	
J. Roth, \$1; F. Koett-	
jen, \$2; W. Glans, \$1; N.	
Botnik, \$1	5.00
List 230, Texas, Houston, R.	
Blakeney, 10c; J. Grado,	
20c; F. Bongio, 25c; J.	
Robinson, 10c; V. Girra-	
tano, 50c; G. Fasullo,	
15c; F. Fasullo, 10c; W.	
Ehlert, 10c; H. Mertz, 25c;	
G. Pionbrino, 50c; Z. Ro-	
mano, 25c.	2.50
List 232, Texas, Houston, V.	
Girratano, 25c; T. Dema,	
\$1; J. Grado, 10c; F. Fu-	
gallo, 10c; L. Resenberg,	
10c; Radoff, 15c; M. Ma-	
zol, 20c; J. Schederson,	
25c; T. Peterson, 50c; P.	
Halle, 25c; M. Goldstein,	
25c; F. Sanger, 50c; J. R.	
R., 10c; O'Neilson, 10c.	3.85
List 295, Massachusetts, Atle-	
boro, C. Toben, \$1; C. Hol-	
den, \$1; C. Newton, \$1.	3.00
List 338, Arizona, MacCabe,	
K. Hogatz, \$1; J. Gal-	
laghar, \$1; F. Beard, 50c.	2.50
List 308, New Hampshire,	
Manchester, H. McGarrigle,	
50c; E. Kirk, 25c; G.	
Smith, 25c; V. Dobinski,	
25c; C. Villain, 25c; N.	
Rouboud, 25c; S. Vandenberg	
25c; J. Fatz, 25c; F. Celen,	
25c; F. Hustleman, 25c; C.	
Schritts, 10c; L. Dodd, 25c;	
A. Camder, 25c; C. Georgus	
25c; C. Berthold, 15c; C.	
Netschfeld, 25c; "Faust,"	
25c; J. Van Velch, 25c;	
T. De Cook, 25c; F. Rands,	
25c; G. Maynard, 25c; F.	
De Incester, 25c; I. Van	
Camp, 10c; M. Schlecht, 10c.	
E. Wiederer, 10c; P. Wagner	
25c; J. Van Camp, 25c; H.	
Herrial, 25c; A. Mudheim,	
10c; T. Silliman, 25c;	
Starcked, 10c; Maynard,	
10c; L. Bornstein, 25c; O.	
Rigney, 10c; J. Pepprick,	
25c; N. Picard, 25c; W.	
Walsh, 25c; J. De Cort,	
25c; Wm. De Meister, 50c;	
T. Bietiger, 25c; G.	
Hirsch, 25c; G. Pillens,	
25c; B. Collins, 25c; G.	
Pynenburg, 25c; O. Rolli-	
daut, 25c; F. Roy, 25c; O.	
Guegler, 25c; C. Halli,	
25c; J. Simons, 25c; F. D.	
Movin, 25c; F. Rogier,	
25c; P. Boyer, 10c; J.	
Mansfeld, 15c; J. Mosin,	
25c; E. Lentz, 25c; J. Pel-	
ler, 10c; G. Piper, 10c; J.	
Osterman, 25c.	13.15
List 398, Connecticut, Ston-	
ington, Mystic, Section Mys-	
tic, S. L. P.	10.00
List 402, Iowa, Burlington,	
Emil Kilmauer	.50
California, Eureka, A. Mac-	
Lean, \$1.50 T. Lanne,	
\$1.50; E. O. Brion, \$17	20.00
Colorado, Grand Junction, J.	
Kneera, 50c; J. Billings,	
\$1; J. Gisberg, \$1; Mrs. N.	
B. Spear, 25c; E. B.	7.75
Hutchinson, \$5	
Indiana, Indianapolis, G.	
Dreyer	2.50
Massachusetts, Hyde Park, J.	
Quigley	1.00
Minnesota, St. Paul, W. Mac-	
Cue	.25
New Jersey, D. Feldman	.50
New York, New York City,	
30-32 A. D., \$1.25; "N. K."	
50c; "Bunny," 30c; Syra-	
cuse, J. Burns, \$1	3.05
Virginia, Roanoke, E. Smith,	
25c; Emil Smith, 25c;	
N. Uriek, 25c; W. Welsh,	
25c; J. P. Goodman, 25c.	1.25
Total	\$ 113.40
Previously acknowledged	1,695.24
Grand total	\$1,808.64
A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.	
Press Security League.	
Friday, February 22.	

BETTER RESULTS

IN PROPAGANDA FIELD LAST WEEK—IMPROVEMENT IN SUB-GETTING
—CINCINNATI PLANS TO PUSH SUE BOOKS.

For the week ending February 23rd,
we received 180 subs to the Weekly Peo-
ple, and 32 mail subs to the Daily Peo-
ple, a total of 212 for the week. This is
an improvement over the past few weeks
and we hope the comrades will strive to
hold it.

Those sending five or more subs were:
D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va., 8; Pres-
Committee, Cincinnati, 8; Fred Brown,
Cleveland, O., 8; Nils Reubound, Boston,
6. Section Cincinnati keeps demonstra-
ting the efficacy of their plan of organ-
ized work in getting subs, as the above
will show.

Prepaid cards sold: Organizer Gill-
haus, California, \$10; St. Paul, Minn., \$5;
Diamond, Cal., \$5; Eureka, Cal., \$4.50.

Labor News business was fairly good
the past week. Cincinnati, O., \$27; Or-
ganizer Gillhaus, Fresno, Cal., \$17.94;
Boston, Mass., \$6.25; Diamond, Cal., \$3;
Pittsburg, Pa., \$5; London, Ont., \$4.78;
Butte, Mont., \$3; San Francisco, \$2.80;
Chicago, Ill., \$2.50; Spokane, Wash.,
\$2.15; Minneapolis, Minn., \$2; Philadel-
phia, Pa., \$1.25.

Section Cincinnati advises us that
Nat'l Committee John Kircher, of
Cleveland, while in Cincinnati recently,
told them of his methods in selling Sue

and other books, with the result that
the Section sends a cash order for \$27
worth of Sue books. Comrade and Mrs.
Edward Gardner, the committee in
charge, report several sets already sold.
The profits will be used to establish a
literary fund.

We are getting along pretty well with
the printing of the new edition of "Wo-
man Under Socialism." Send in your
cash in advance order for a copy, and
thus help the work along. Julius Eck
of Hoboken, N. J., has donated \$10 to
help get the book out.

Have you read Value, Price and Profit
by Marx? If not you should not only
read but study it. Our new edition of
this work is ready. Price 15 cents, 10
cents to sections.

DE LEON TOUR.

Organizers of Sections are requested
to NOTIFY THE PEOPLE of the
PLACE AND HOUR of meetings. Many
comrades and sympathizers coming to
the meetings from a distance will be
assisted by this information. Send in
the information at least three weeks
before the meeting.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

GRAND JUNCTION

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ON CON-
SOLIDATION.

Extends to Politics As Well As Econ-
omics—Two Parties Are One, Run
For and by Capitalists, in State and
City—Orson Adams the Bill Evans
of Local Politics.

Grand Junction, Colo., February 26.—
Consolidation is the order of the day
and, in Colorado, it has extended to the
political as well as the economic field.
The Democratic and Republican parties
of Colorado, still cling to the two names
and keep up two machines, yet Bill
Evans of Denver is the general man-
ager of both machines; so it matters
not which side wins, the people are
sure to loose and Evans is sure to win.
The only object in keeping up the two
parties is to divide the working class
and, as it works like a charm, the two
parties serve him better than one; and
will be kept alive until one of the old
parties can serve the capitalists better
than two, then they will be consoli-
dated in name as well as management.

What is true in Denver relative to
the Denver city and county political
machine and the state machine, is also
true in Grand Junction, with Orson
Adams as manager in charge of this
division. The way Adams runs things
is no trouble to him at all, as he al-
ways has two and some times three
tickets in the field. When the people
become so disgusted with the Demo-
cratic parties that it looks as
though there was no show to elect
either, then they put up a third party
of their own that they call Citizens'
Party, or Taxpayers Party, and some
times they call it "Law and Order
Party," but such third parties are al-
ways made up of Demo-Republicans
who believe in the principle of cap-
italism as against socialism.

In this way, Mr. Adams has been
able to run both the city and county,
but the Socialist Labor Party is gain-
ing ground and boss Adams is loosing
his grip. But, as the old saying goes,
he has been making hay while the sun
shines. A short time ago he decided
to consolidate the ice, gas and electric
light companies in one, as it would
enable him to exploit the people easier
and to a greater extent than he could
with these companies divided.

The first thing to do when a consoli-
dation of this sort is on foot is to
extend all franchises that may expire
within a few years, and as the electric
light franchise was to run but four or
five years longer, Mr. Adams had his
Demo-Republican Council give him a
new franchise to run 25 years. Some
people claim to believe that the council
was paid to grant this franchise, but
we socialists do not believe anything of
the kind, for the Grand Junction City
Council thinks too much of their boss
to charge him for a little thing like
that. But, as it enabled Mr. Adams to
consolidate the above named compan-
ies, which meant thousands to him, it
gave each member of the council after
the franchise was granted, some little
remembrance to show that he appre-
ciated their work; not as a bribe, how-
ever, as Democrats and Republicans
give the capitalists their undivided
support from choice and not for pay.
In fact they could not be true to their
party and do otherwise. Their loyalty
to the capitalist class has been such
that there has never been a case on
record where a Democrat or Republi-
can has sold out to the working class
and we can assure you that when the
Socialist Labor Party gains the politi-
cal power they will be as true to the
working class as the Demo-Republi-
cans are now to the capitalist class. It
all depends on the class you belong to
when it comes to deciding how you
should vote.

You will notice in reading our letters
in The People from week to week that
we are not boosting this or that candi-
date, (old party like) but it is the prin-
ciple our candidates stand for that
we are boosting. As this is the last
chance you will have to vote until the
state and national election of 1908 it
will pay you to weigh this matter care-
fully and be sure and cast your vote for
and in the interest of yourself and
class.

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